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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Fort Almanac—June 17.

Sun Rises	4 41 A M
Sun Sets	7.1e P M
Day's Length	14 h 38 m
High Water at Southport	9 28 A M
High Water at Wilmington	11.03 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 17.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 77°; 8 p. m., 80°; maximum, 88°; minimum, 71°; mean, 79°.

Rainfall for the day, T; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 3 15.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Cloudy, continued warm weather prevailed over the cotton belt, with numerous local showers or thunder storms, being heavy over the Atlantic coast States. Heavy rainfalls reported, from Florence, S C., 2 08; Savannah, Ga., 1 88 inches.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 15.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 3.2 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Generally fair, southerly winds.

OUTLINES.

The Senate made rapid work on the Tariff bill yesterday; the motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected; the paragraph proposing a duty on tea went over; the tax on oranges, lemons, grape fruit, was fixed at one cent. per pound. —— The Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge of North Carolina, in session at Charlotte, elected officers and selected Wilmington as the next place of meeting. —— Stewart L Woodford, a prominent lawyer and politician of New York, has been nominated minister to Spain. —— C. D. Collins, a wealthy Tennesseean, was lured to his probable death by Martin Easley, of Memphis, with whom he had been on terms of friendship; after beating his companion into insensibility with a hammer Easley robbed his victim of $6,000; but two men saw the assault and Easley was arrested. —— The treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States was signed and sent to the Senate; before the final signature of the document, the Japanese Government through its legation in Washington presented a formal protest against the agreement; sentiment in the Senate is said to be in favor of the ratification of the treaty, but there is some opposition. —— The earthquake in India was very destructive; towns were levelled to the ground and whole villages subsided. —— The Strasburg statue, in Paris, was injured by a bomb explosion yesterday, but no other damage was done. —— Yesterday's New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1@1¼ per cent.; last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent.; cotton steady—middling 7¾c; flour was dull and slightly easier; wheat—spot was weaker, No. 1 Northern New York 87c afloat; corn—spot firm No. 2 —at elevator and 31¼c. afloat; rosin was quiet—strained common to good $1.73½@1.75; spirits turpentine quiet at 27½@38c.

It is about time to look for some pretty warm weather. A New Jersey weatherist predicts a prolonged cool spell, two months of it.

Senator Tillman didn't succeed in getting his sugar investigation, but he had the fun of making some vigorous thrusts with that pitchfork.

A Boston centenarian has just committed suicide. After his long waiting he seems to have abandoned hope of getting out of Boston any other way.

Rev. Parkhurst says he is going to retire from politics and devote himself to religion. But politics will proceed all the same. Tom Watson still survives.

Ex-Congressman Sorg, the wealthy tobacco manufacturer of Ohio, is entering the senatorial ring to give Hanna a tussle. Sorg has the sorghum, and doesn't mind using it in emergencies.

Senator McEnery, in his sugar-trust speech in the Senate the other day, said the "poor man's" sugar contains 16½ per cent. of water. He didn't volunteer any information as to the percentage of sand.

That Indiana prophet, Collicot, who had arranged for the final smash up of the earth last Saturday is now revising his phophesy to find out what was the matter with the earth that it failed to respond.

A good many small men in England will participate in the Queen's jubilee show, but the biggest man in England, W. A. Gladstone, has not been invited. Perhaps the little fellows didn't want to be dwarfed by having him figure in it.

Not satisfied with starting up new cotton mills and other industries, Mexico started up a brand new volcano the other day near the town of Tehuantepec. It is putting a move on people and making things right lively in that locality.

The unsophisticated traveller in Germany is aided in telling which railway car to climb into by the color of the car, the color corresponding with the color of the ticket. The first class coach is yellow, second class green, third class white.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 75. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,307

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

That Kansas City ostrich man who has for several years been swallowing a miscellaneous assortment of tacks, nails, screws, broken glass, jack knives, &c., put his digestive organs to too severe a test, overloaded and had to be opened out to relieve him of the cargo he had at various times taken on. That part of the job was a success, for the doctors took from him odds and ends enough to stock a junk shop. They are now waiting to see if the "ostrich" will survive the unloading.

A contemporary calls matting the "poor man's carpet" and scores the Dingley tariff builders for putting a tariff on it that will place it beyond the reach of many poor people. Perhaps the fellows who put up that job think the poor man has no business to have a carpet, and that he is lucky to have a floor without a carpet. If this plundering protection policy continues long that is about the way it will pan out.

Since the reported attempted assassination of President Faure, of France, Queen Victoria has become nervous, and it is thought she may not appear in the jubilee show. Well, there is nothing to prevent sticking a dummy in the carriage and going on with the show. The Britishers will enjoy it quite as much.

That New York burglar thought he was playing it smart on the lady of the house when in reply to her inquiry "who is that?" he answered "me, dearie," but he wasn't, for she wasn't used to that kind of talk and yelled loud enough to waken every one for a block around.

Hon. David B. Hill emerges from his "Roost" to venture the prediction that "prosperity will come to us in the future." As the "future" is a somewhat elongated concern, Mr. Hill doesn't much risk his reputation as a prophet.

Hon. John Wanamaker does not believe that whistling will bring prosperity to the country. He is right. Neither will putting heavier burdens upon the people for the benefit of fellows who chipped into the Republican campaign fund bring it.

For the ten months ending April 30th our exports of manufactures amounted in value to $224,023,006, an increase of $40,000,000 over the corresponding ten months of the preceding year. And yet some of our manufacturers are howling for more protection.

The Krupp 130 ton steel gun fires a 2,600 pound shot fifteen miles, and doesn't kick when required to do it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. REHDER & Co.—Special sale.
J. W. MURCHISON—Seasonable goods.
OWEN F. LOVE & Co.—Dangler vapor oil stove.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The County Commissioners will meet again to-night at 6 o'clock.

— The tug *Blanche* yesterday towed up oil barge "No. 56" of the Standard Oil Company.

— An excursion to Carolina Beach to-morrow will be given by the Ladies' Aid Society of Market Street M. E. church.

— The *Nixie*, a handsome little row-boat belonging to Lieutenant Moore, of the cutter *Morrill*, was carried from the government warehouse on Water street yesterday to Ocean View.

— The Richmond *Times*, in its report of the session of the Grand Lodge of the United Order of Druids, presents an excellent likeness of Noble Grand Arch George Zeigler, of this city.

— The Teachers' State Board of Examiners is now in session at Morehead City, preparing for the examination of applicants for State licenses. The Board prepares the examination papers and sends them to the different counties in the State. Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of this city, member of the Board, left yesterday for Morehead.

Special Services at St. Andrew's Church.

Rev. A. J. McKelway, Superintendent of Synodical Missions for the Synod of North Carolina will arrive in this city by the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. this afternoon and will hold services in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to-night. Friday night and Sabbath night at 8 15 o'clock. He will preach also Friday, Saturday and Sabbath mornings at 11 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. George Campbell went up to Charlotte yesterday.

— H. L. Stevens, Esq., of Warsaw, was here yesterday.

— Mr. J. W. Mallard, of Falson, was among yesterday's visitors.

— Dr. Geo. A. Graham and wife, of Warsaw, were in the city yesterday.

— Governor Russell and Mrs. Russell are sojourning at Ocean View.

—Mr. J. M. Solky is confined to his room with a severe attack of malarial fever.

— Mr. John W. Carlton, of Warsaw, was among the excursionists yesterday.

— Mr. S. B. Hines, of Warsaw, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. B. R. Merritt, of Mount Airy, was one of yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. James Stevens and Miss Stevens, of Clinton, were registered here yesterday.

— Prof. Dosset, the hynoptist, entertained quite a large crowd at Hilton Park last night.

— Mr. B. G. Thompson, a successful business man of Goldsboro, was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. Gibbons Fussell, of the firm of W. G. Fussell & Son, Rose Hill, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— The STAR had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. C. B Johnson, of Wallace. He came down with the excursion party.

— Among the arrivals in the city yesterday were Messrs. W. S. and Baxter Pharr Charlotte; B D. Townsend, Bennettesville.

— Among the visitors in the city yesterday were Messrs. Benj. Simmons and John Foy, of Dixon's; Mr. J.T. Foy, Scott's Hill, and Mr. Daniel Sanders, Hampstead.

— Mr. Albert Solomon celebrated his 21st birthday yesterday with enjoyable festivities at the residence of his uncle, Mr. B. Solomon, 616 Market street. There were a number of invited guests, and Mr. Solomon was the recipient of numerous gifts.

Excursion to Lake Waccamaw To-day.

The excursion to Lake Waccamaw, given by St. Andrews' Presbyterian church Sunday school, will leave this morning at 9 o'clock, and, judging from the advance sale of tickets, Lake Waccamaw will be crowded with Wilmington folks to-day. For the return trip the train will leave the Lake at 5 o'clock this afternoon. A good time and a delightful ride is promised all who go. The excursion is under the management of the following committee of arrangements: Mr. W. C. VonGlahn (chairman) and Messrs. W. H. Sprunt, J. Ed. Smith and W. L. Latta.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—96 casks spirits turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—66 casks spirits turpentine, 143 bbls rosin, 13 bbls tar, 13 casks spirits turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—14 casks spirits turpentine, 78 bbls rosin.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—17 casks spirits turpentine, 51 bbls rosin, 6 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Spirits turpentine, 113 casks; rosin, 271 bbls; tar, 19 bbls; crude turpentine, 13 bbls.

Bicycle News.

To be fashionable now, join the Carolina Cycle Club. New members are putting in their applications for membership at a rapid rate—five yesterday, five the day before, and just as many for several days previous. As many as one hundred have joined in the last few weeks. But others will be welcome, and can place their applications for membership with Mr. Ike Solomon, secretary pro tem., Mr. Will Latta, the regular secretary, being out of the city.

Mr. Julius Taylor, who has been elected bugler of the club, has gone North to take lessons on the bugle.

The Excursionist.

The excursionist was abroad in the land yesterday. He went down to Ocean View and gazed upon the magnificent spectacle of a rolling ocean; he went down the river on the steamer *Wilmington* also to get a glimpse of the "vasty deep"; he came back in the afternoon and divided his time between viewing the places of interest and frequenting the milk-shake and soda-water counters, and last night he left for his home, very tired, but also very happy and contented.

Order of Druids.

A. J. Marshall, Esq., elected Deputy Grand Arch of the United Ancient Order of Druids of the United States at Richmond, Va., Monday, by the Grand Grove, returned yesterday. Mr. Geo. Zeigler, who has been one of the foremost members of the Order of Druids for many years, also returned. Both gentlemen are members of Linden Grove No. 2, of this city. The Grand Grove will meet in this city the second Monday in next June.

Telegraph Office in Produce Exchange.

The Western Union branch in the Produce Exchange promises to be of great service to the members. Practically instantaneous service will be given as the quotations are known here in ten seconds after they are put up in New York city. They come over the direct wire, so that there is no delay. Mr. W. G. Sale, who will have charge of the branch office, was at his post yesterday, and the instruments were kicking up a live'y racket.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

Met Last Night—After Routine Business an Excellent Programme Rendered—Meeting in Toronto.

The Epworth League of Grace M. E. church held its regular meeting last night in the lecture room. There was a good attendance and a programme rendered that was very enjoyable.

The meeting opened with religious services, conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. A. Willis. Mr. W. W. Hodges president of the League, then took the chair and Mr. Carl H. Schulken, the secretary, discharged his duties as usual. After the transaction of routine business, a part of which was the election of several new members, Rev. R. A. Willis, the pastor, arose and spoke of the general conference of the Epworth Leagues of America which is to meet in Toronto next month. He stated that a round trip ticket from Norfolk could be had for $13 00, and that there would be some hundred or more delegates from this State, of which number he hoped that there would be several from Wilmington.

The following programme was then rendered:

1. Song, quartet, consisting of Misses Willis and Perdew and Messrs. Westbrook and Davis.
2. Recitation, Miss Nora Scott.
3. Solo, Miss Nora Scott.

The audience was very much pleased by the excellence of the programme, and on motion of Mr. W. M. Poisson the thanks of the League were extended to those who had furnished such delightful entertainment.

Morris Springs.

Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of relatives and friends, Miss Maude V. Morris, of this city, and Mr. Albert Adams Springs, of Georgetown, S. C., were quietly united in marriage at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Nicholas Morris, No. 510 South Front street.

The ceremony was performed at 3 o'clock, Rev. Robt. Strange, D. D., rector of St. James' Episcopal church, officiating, after which the happy couple, accompanied by a party of friends, in carriages, were driven to the Seaboard Air Line depot, where Mr. and Mrs. Springs took their departure on the 3 30 o'clock train, bound for the Expositions at Nashville, Tenn.

The parlor at Mr. Morris' residence, where the marriage occurred, was tastily decorated with ferns, palms and rare cut flowers. Miss Lossie Morris, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Master Laurens Wright ribbon boy. The bride, who is one of Wilmington's most popular daughters, was attired in a handsome tailor-made suit of tan. The groom is a prominent merchant of Georgetown.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Julian Lachacotte, of Georgetown, were in attendance at the wedding. Mrs. Lachacotte is a sister of the groom.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Baltimore, 10; Pittsburg, 3.
Cleveland, 7; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 15; Brooklyn, 6.
Boston, 14; Chicago, 8.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 7.
Washington, 4; Louisville, 5.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO MORROW.

Pittsburg at Baltimore.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Louisville at Washington.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	39	9	.780
Boston	31	13	.790
Cincinnati	26	16	.619
New York	22	17	.564
Cleveland	23	20	.534
Philadelphia	24	22	.521
Brooklyn	23	21	.511
Pittsburg	20	23	.466
Chicago	17	27	.386
Louisville	16	27	.372
Washington	15	26	.365
St. Louis	8	42	.160

Poor old Rusie, unfortunate being, was simply scalped by the Indians yesterday, Sockalexis leading the war dance. The Quakers had an easy thing yesterday. Nops pitched for Baltimore and Killen and Hasting for the Pirates. The Beaneaters gobbled up all of the Colts' pie yesterday.

Fruit Growers' and Truckers' Association.

According to adjournment, the New Hanover County Fruit Growers' and Truckers' Association will meet this afternoon at 2.30. The report of the committee to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the State Association, to meet here Tuesday, June 22d, will be heard, and other important matters will come up. So it is hoped that all the members will turn out.

Excursion Over the W. & W. R. R.

A large number of people from the towns along the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad came in on the Hatch Bros'. big annual excursion yesterday. The train, which consisted of five cars and a baggage car, arrived at 9 30 in the morning and moved out soon after for Ocean View, returning to the city at 4 p m and leaving at 8 15 last evening.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 30 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 30 cents. tf

RALEIGH NEWS ITEMS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN CANNOT BE PAID FOR SERVICES.

Funeral Directors' Association Adjourned to Meet Next Year in Wilmington—Prof. Holmes to Visit Western States.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 16.

The Raleigh school committee has re-elected Prof. Logan D. Howell superintendent of the schools.

Prof. Holmes leaves to-morrow for Denver, Col., to attend the International Gold Mining Convention, which will meet there July 7th, 8th and 9th. Prof. Holmes will visit other Western States before the convention meets.

The Attorney General decides that school committeemen cannot be paid for their services. Superintendent Mebane wanted them paid.

Superintendent Mebane writes that no compensation can be given parties for taking the school census.

The funeral directors went to Mr. J. W. Brown's place this morning and examined a negro which he embalmed May 12th. The body is perfectly preserved.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Funeral Directors Convention adjourned to meet in Wilmington June 15th, 1898. Mr. Vogler, of Salem, was elected president, and Mr. Bell, of Concord, secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Grand Lodge in Session at Charlotte—Officers Elected—Wilmington Selected as the Next Place of Meeting.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 16—The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, of North Carolina, in session here, elected the following officers:

G. C.—R. H. Rickert, Statesville.
G. V. C.—T. S. Franklin, Charlotte.
G. P.—D. A. McMillan, Fayetteville.
G. M. of E.—John Ward, Raleigh.
G. K. R. and S.—W. T. Hallowell, Goldsboro.
G. M. A.—R. L. Cooper, Murphy.
G. I. G.—S. J. Welsh, Monroe.
G. O. G.—I. L. Scott, Jr., Graham.
Supreme Representatives—E. A. Ebert, Winston; Chas. A. Webb, Asheville.

The next meeting place for the Grand Lodge will be Wilmington—selected today.

[By Associated Press.]

CHARLOTTE, June 16—The Grand Lodge rank was conferred on a number of representatives and past chancellors.

The report of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seals shows that there are now seventy-one active lodges in the State, eight having been instituted and two forfeiting their charters during the past year. There is an active membership of 3,909—438 having been initiated in the past year.

The Grand Lodge adjourned to-night. This afternoon the Knights were tendered a reception at the park, many of the young ladies and matrons of Charlotte society serving refreshments.

Death of Mr. Geo. Collins, Father of W. M. Collins of Wilmington.

The following is from a Washington, N. C., paper, and is about the death, in that city, of Mr. George Collins, the father of Mr. W. M. Collins, superintendent of Mr. John F. Garrell's truck farm:

"Another one of our citizens has passed to his reward, Mr. George Collins, aged 59. Mr. Collins moved to this place a few years ago to take charge of Mr. W. P. Baugham's truck farms. He was a native of England and was a descendant of a Wesleyan minister and about a year ago joined the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a member. This morning a short burial service was conducted in the home by Dr. Payne, and his remains taken to Wildwood, a Presbyterian church near Newbern, accompanied by his son, for interment."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seaboard Air Line.

IT HAS NOW BEEN ARRANGED FOR THE North Carolina Confederate Veteran special to leave Wilmington at 9 o'clock Monday morning, June 21st, for Nashville. If there is sufficient movement from points north of the Carolina Central, a special will be run from Raleigh also, over the Raleigh & Augusta, connecting at Hamlet. There will also be specials from the Western Division. All will consolidate at Monroe and move from that point, solid train, reaching Atlanta at about the same time as the South Carolina special which leaves Catawba on the same date. These trains will run through solid to Nashville, Tenn., without change of cars. je 10 tf

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. 2.30 p. m., 5.10 p. m., 7.15 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 4.00 p. m., 6 15 p. m., 10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 11.30 a. m., 6.10 p. m.

NOTICE.

Ice and Marketing on 6.30 a. m. train. Freight will be received until 9 00 a. m. for 10.10 train; until 4.30 p. m. for 5 10 train. No freight carried on other trains.

R. OSCAR GRANT, Superintendent.
ju 1 tf

SALE OF STOCK.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the "East Carolina Pinetorial Association," I will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, in the City of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 12th day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., ten shares of the Capital Stock of the East Carolina Pinetorial Association standing in the name of J. S. Weatherly, 5 shares standing in the name of R. A. Moore and 5 shares standing in the name of I. F. Hill, to satisfy and pay the sum of one hundred and five dollars on stock of J. S. Weatherly, one hundred and seven dollars on stock of R. A. Moore and twenty dollars on stock of I. F. Hill, due as unpaid assessments on said stock; said assessments having been duly and regularly called by order of the said Board and payment thereof having been refused by J. S. Weatherly, R. A. Moore and I. F. Hill, the subscribers to said stock.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, Jr.,
Attorney.
my 30 20t

NOTICE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED State for the Eastern District of North Carolina, in the Fourth Circuit at Wilmington.

Charles O'Donnell Lee et al., against The Peregoy Jenkins Company and A. G. Ricaud, Receiver of the Peregoy Jenkins Company.

The undersigned, heretofore appointed Master by a decree in the above cause, hereby notifies all holders of the mortgage bonds of the defendant company to produce the same before him at his office in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on or before the 25th day of June, 1897, and make due proof of same as required by said decree.

E. K. BRYAN, Master.
my 30 15t

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL SALE

WEEK.

Monday, June 14

—To—

Satur'y, June 19

—AT—

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S,

Near Fourth St. Bridge.

Terms strictly cash. Store open until 9 p. m.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up.

Goods delivered promptly.

Read circulars for price list.

je 13 tf

STOVES AND RANGES,

OIL STOVES,

Gasolene Stoves.

In fact anything you want for the kitchen.

I am adding the above line to my complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE AND

Agricultural Implements

and will carry a line second to none in quality, at the very lowest prices.

Have secured the services of J. L. Breckenridge with special reference to this line, and can offer you the benefit of his several years experience.

My line includes the Richmond Stove Co.'s entire product.

Can furnish repairs for all kinds of Stoves.

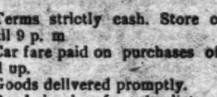
J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building.

je 16 tf

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT

SCHEDULE.



Leave for Southport and Carolina Beach at 9.30 a. m. and *3 p. m.
Leave for Beach only at 6.00 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.
Leave Southport at 12.30 and *2.00 p. m.
Leave Beach at 7.00 a. m., 1.15, 3.45 and 6 p. m.
Fare on 5.15 Boat to pier and return 15 cents.
Leave Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.
Leave Beach at 12.30 and 9 p. m.
*Connects at Pier with Yacht Undine.
je 9 tf

This Week at The "Unlucky Corner"

Hams, Hams, Hams,

Sugar Cured Hams.

No. 1 HAMS. No. 1 HAMS.

A special price this week on No. 1 Sugar Cured

HAMS.

Special price on fine LEMONS.

Telephone 109.

S. W. Sanders.

je 15 tf

At Reduced Prices.

1,000 KEGS NAILS, 1,000 BBLS. FLOUR,
800 Bags Virginia Water Ground Meal,
100 Bags Hatton's Grits,
11 50-lb. Tins Pure Lead Lard,
105 Bags Coffee,
25 Cases Arbuckle's Roasted Coffee,
15 Cases Lovering Roasted Coffee,
80 Boxes Celluloid Starch,
200 Packages and Lump Starch,
1,000 Bushels Corn (quality guaranteed,) and car loads of other goods.

Buyers visiting the city will do well to call and ask for prices. Prices quoted on application.

D. L. GORE,
Wholesale Grocer,
Wilmington, N. C.
je 8 tf

The University.

47 TEACHERS, 613 STUDENTS, (SUMMER School 120), total 660. Board $6.00 a month, three Relief Courses, three Full Courses, Law and Medical Schools and School of Pharmacy. Graduate Courses open to Women. Summer School for Teachers. Scholarships and Loans for the Needy.

Address, PRESIDENT ALDERMAN, Chapel Hill, N. C.

The "Dangler Vapor Oil Stove."

It Makes Cooking a "Midsummer Night Dream."

No Heat, Ashes, Dust, Smoke.

We Invite the Ladies Especially to Call and See Their Working.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO

je 17 tf

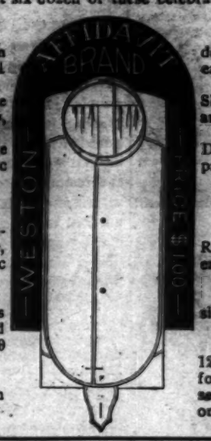
SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT

A. D. BROWN'S,

No. 29 North Front St.

Gent's Furnishings.

Just six dozen of these celebrated



Shirts, beautifully laun dered, perfect fitting and just your size, only $1 each.

Gentlemen's Gauze sleeves, elegant quality, Shirts, long and short and only 25 and 50c each.

Gentlemen's Gauze any size, only 25 and 50c Drawers, perfect fitting, pair.

A special line of Gentlemen's Half Hose, Onyx Black, only 15c pair. Ladies' Ribbed Vests, 5c to 50c each.

Ladies's Bath Suits and Caps in Flannel and Mohair, $3.00 to $6.00 each. Summer Corsets, all sizes, only 50c pair.

50 rolls Matting on Tuesday's steamer. We have just received 12 dozen Negligee Shirts for gentlemen. Call and see them. They are only $1.00 each.

Dry Goods at a Price.

I HAVE JUST CLOSED OUT the whole stock of Mr. R. M. McIntire, on Princess street, at a very low price for cash, and now I can make it interesting for shoppers that need nice goods at low prices. It is an old established fact that he carried nice goods, new fresh styles, tasty patterns, and he sold them at his price. And now I will sell them at your price.

Double-fold Dress Novelties he sold at 20c, now at 12½c; his 15c styles at 10c; his big stock of fine Silkalines, worth at his price 12½ and 15c, now at 10c.

Corset Waist Covers at 35c, his price 40c.

Ladies' Ready-made Gowns at 45, 50, 60, 75c, $1.00 and 1 25

Ladies' Shirts at 45, 50, 60c.

Ladies' Pants at 40, 50, 60c a pair

Ladies' Gauze Shirts at 4, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 25; Ladies' short sleeve fine bleached Balbriggan Shirts at 25c; long sleeve Balbriggan at 45c.

Gent's Percale Shirts at 33 45, 50, 60, 75 and 90c. All styles of Gent's Underwear from 90c to 50c each.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, made of Linen, at $1 00 each; Brilliantine at $2.25; Silk at $4 50 and 6 00. We have a beautiful line at all prices.

GENT'S CRASH LINEN SUITS at $1.90 a Suit; better at $2.87 a Suit.

Summer Coats at 45, 50c; Alapaca at $1.00; better at $1.75.

Coats and Vests, Alapaca, at $2 50; Secilian Silk at $5 00; Blue Serge at $4.50.

A beautiful line Gent's Suits from $2 00, 4.50, 5.00, and up to 7.50 10.00, 12 50.

MEN'S HATS—We have them in all styles, from the brown Fur Crush Hat at 25c, to the Alpine extra made English Fur at 50c, French Alpine at 75, 90c and $1.00.

Straw Hats at your own price, boys and girls. The big Palmetto Hat for men and boys at 10c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists at 40, 50, 60, 75c, $1 00, 1.25

Fine line narrow Lace from 15, 25, 35, 40, 50c up to $1 25 a dozen yards in white, cream and butter; Insertion to match.

A big line of fine Embroidery and Insertion to match just received, very low, all the way from 3c to 60c per yard.

Silk Gloves and Mits—Mits at 15, 25, 40 and 50c a pair; Gloves from 10, 15, 25 to 50c. Fine line of Ladies' and Children's tan, white and black Hose.

You will find us at 129 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

je 13 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice President. W. C. COKER Jr., 2nd Vice President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

	May 14th, '96.	May 14th, '97
Deposits	$515,000	$599,500
Surplus and Net Profits	58,900	69,500
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.
Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1893. je 13 tf

Depositors In.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Will please call at the office of the Company and have interest entered on pass-book for quarter ending June 1st. The Savings Bank has paid its depositors in interest within the past year $9,369.20.

Did you get any of that money? If not, why not?

Paid in Capital $25,000. Surplus $7,500.

je 13 tf

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

Wm. H. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

Wanted, Wanted,

TO SELL LARGE LOT OF WATER GROUND Virginia Meal. We are receiving these goods in large quantities daily.

R. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 7 South Water St.

je 6 paw 6

Attention Representatives

TO THE GRAND CHAPTER AND OASIS Temples. While in the city call at Prospect's Barber Shop, 11 South Front street, for a first-class Shave, Hair Cut or anything in that line. We will do you up in fine shape for the parade.

Respectfully,
ARTHUR PROSPECT,
may 17 tf 11 South Front street.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1897

A NEW ENGLAND PROTEST.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* is a non partisan paper, but a protection organ. It believes in that kind of protection that benefits the industries of its constituents, but when it comes to the protection that benefits others, and is likely to take dollars out of the coffers of New England manufacturers, it would like to draw the line on that. The last issue contained the following editorial, which we reproduce because it comes from a protection paper, and shows up the fraud upon the demand for protection to wool is based:

"The wool duties in the coming tariff it is to be hoped, will not be changed to suit the extreme demands of persons who publicly threaten to debauch the country's credit if their extravagant demands are not made law.

"Demands for duties of over a hundred per cent. on wool and accompanied by this threat:

"'Bondholders have rights, so have wool growers. Broken faith to the latter may invite the same for the former. Wool growers will not be reasonable for consequences.'"

"Judge William Lawrence urges prohibitory duties on carpet wools because their importation makes rough clothing fashionable. If Judge Lawrence can [illegible]

sitating heavier purchases of cloth, were fashionable at the acute period of business depression. Now that that pressure is relieved slightly, big sleeves are going out and women are using less cloth than last year.

"These changes in fashion from rough to fine goods and from more expensive to less expensive garments have taken place during a period when no change in tariff has taken place and utterly without reference to the law.

"What Judge Lawrence ought to do is to frame a law to keep out silk. There are persons who wear silk dresses and silk underwear instead of wool. Silk competes much more effectively than carpet wool with the finer American wool fleeces. The amount of third class wools used for other purposes than carpets is very small. Let us banish silk absolutely. If silk could not be imported we should wear wool, and it would be better for the American wool grower.

"We raise no carpet wools in the United States. The entire amount of domestic material used by the carpet mills was but two million pounds. It doesn't pay to raise carpet wools. It wouldn't if a duty of 100 per cent. were put on them, for the coarse-wooled sheep yield a most inferior mutton and infinitely less wool than other varieties

"It is pathetic to see Judge Lawrence writing of the competition of carpet wools with American merino. The Judge should look at some samples of Aleppo and Angora wools and contrast them with Ohio fleece. There is as much difference between them as between jute and silk.

"This statement of Judge Lawrence and Senator Mantle that the McKinley Tariff was not sufficiently protective is disproved by the facts. There were 43,431,136 sheep in the United States on January 1, 1891, immediately after the passage of the McKinley Tariff. There were 47,273,553 on January 1 1893, before the anticipation of Free Wool began to get in its deadly work. In Senator Mantle's own State of Montana the number of sheep increased from 2,067,000 to 2,528,000. If the McKinley Tariff didn't encourage sheep raising why did the flocks increase?

"The difficulty of adjusting the wool duties lies in the bitter prejudice of the West—a prejudice intensified by men who argue sincerely enough from belief, but not from experience or knowledge of foreign wools.

"The wool manufacturer is willing to give the protection he demands. He can thrive with a protection of 50 per cent. honestly collected. That amount of protection he is ready to accord on such wools as are raised in the United States.

The duties demanded by Judge Lawrence are equivalent to over one hundred per cent., and, as far as carpet wools are concerned, are purely revenue duties. Such demands, if agreed to, would not only swamp the wool manufacturing industry, but smash the political party foolish enough to adopt them."

The suggestion that Judge Lawrence demand a prohibitory duty on silk and silk goods is not a bad one as these goods will be a more formidable competitor of the fine wool in which the Ohio wool growers are interested than imported wool will be which does not compete with American wool. But why not widen this suggestion and urge Judge Lawrence to insist upon an absolutely prohibitory tariff on foreign woollen goods? This would cut off competition with American woollens and would so increase the demand for them that there would be a call for every pound of American wool grown. If necessary to more fully protect the American wool grower a duty might be imposed on foreign wool to which the American manufacturer might not object as he would, by the prohibitory duties on foreign woollens, be safe from foreign competition and could charge what he pleased for his goods. That is what Judge Lawrence proposed to do with Australian wools, but he couldn't get enough of the Republican statesmen to agree with him.

Of course to be consistent the wool manufacturers must show a willingness to grant some protection to wool, provided always that they get a compensating protection on the goods they make, but when the duty is made high enough to threaten to materially reduce their sales and their profits that is another matter. Then they see the enormity and the crushing injustice of this whole business. Our opinion is that although they for political reasons gave countenance to the arraignment of the Wilson bill as the destroyer of the sheep growing industry by placing wool on the free list, they would much prefer to have wool remain on the free list, for free wool is the very thing they want, but they don't like to say so, because free wool is a Democratic idea.

The protest of the *Bulletin* is just, the facts and figures it advances in support of it are correct, but doesn't it show the inconsistency of the protectionist who demands as a right protection to one industry and in the same breath denies it to other industries without which his industries cannot survive? How can the wool manufacturer who demands protection for himself refuse to grant it to the wool grower. Hasn't the wool grower just as much right to demand protection for his fleece of wool as the manufacturer has to demand it on the piece of cloth he weaves out of that fleece? It will not do to say that one uses skilled and the other unskilled labor, for unskilled labor is just as much entitled to protection as a matter of principle or public policy as skilled labor is, and it will not do to say that one employs no costly machinery and the other does, for then it becomes simply a question of the number of dollars invested in a particular industry, and following up this idea the plant that had the most costly machinery should have the most protection.

The lesson we learn from this is that in course of time when the tariff builders show a disposition to protect the products of the agricultural sections as they have been protecting the products of the manufacturing sections, the manufacturing sections may become as rampant [illegible] protectionists as they have been [illegible]tant protectionists. Simmer it [do]wn and it is all a matter of dollars [and] cents to the protected, regardless [of h]ow it affects others, a race for the grab bag in which the one that gets the first and longest pull at the bag makes the biggest haul.

MINOR MENTION.

During the Presidential campaign the anti-Bryan organs, both Republican and "sound money" Democrat, played the confidence game on the people, just as some of them are playing it now, but a little more guardedly than they did then. Then all that was necessary, they said, for the restoration of posterity, was a return of confidence, which would be ensured by the defeat of Bryan and the declaration for "sound money." The columns of these organs were filled from day to day with correspondence, editorials and paragraphs similar to the following:

"Millions of dollars will be invested in new enterprises if 'sound money' wins. —*N. Y. World, Gold Democrat, Oct 27.*

"A big furnace to start up when news comes of McKinley's election."—*N. Y Sun, McKinley Democrat, Oct. 31, 1896.*

"The manufacturers have been for the better part of a year utterly unable to make contracts owing to the lack of confidence in business generally, but many of them have expressed their decided opinion that a Republican victory will cause mills to be opened and give them that prosperity for which they have waited so long."—*N. Y. Press, Rep., Nov 2, 1896*

These are but a few of hundreds of paragraphs that might be produced, all pitched in the same key, and all positive in the declaration that prosperity was just waiting for the passing out of Bryan to make its entry. This kind of stuff didn't fool thoughtful people who understood it and understood the inspiration behind it, but it did fool thousands of honest voters who did not understand this confidence game, and were anxious for the return of the prosperity which these prophets so confidently and unreservedly predicted.

* * *

The duty on cotton provided for in the Senate tariff bill is of the same order of fake as the duties on agricultural products generally, which are not intended to benefit the farmers, but to fool the farmers. The importations of these articles are too insignificant to mention, and are never large, save when there is a short crop in this country and the supply is not equal to the demand. The Northeastern States import eggs, butter, potatoes, etc., but the importations are small compared with the aggregate sold, and these are consumed by people who cannot well supply themselves on the home market. But the cotton tax is a fake, pure and simple. While we export nearly $200,000,000 worth of cotton, we import none but Egyptian cotton, and not more than $6,000,000 worth of that. The imported does not come into competition with our sea island cotton, because it is imported on account of its color, which is more suitable for the uses that are made of it than the sea island cotton. The product of sea island last year was 105,000 bales, part of which remains unsold. The crop this year will not be so large, because the crop of 105,000 exceeded the demand for that kind of cotton.

* * *

The defeat of Senator Pettigrew's anti-Trust amendment to the tariff bill removes any doubts that may have existed as to whether the Trusts are well represented in the Senate. As we see it that would have been to the Trusts a perfectly harmless amendment because, in the shape in which it was, it would never have been enforced. It would never be a satisfactorily determined point when a combination was formed to control the price of any article. No Trust has ever yet admitted that this was one of its objects; on the contrary they contend that the Trusts have reduced prices, which sometimes happens to be true when the Trusts want to freeze out opposition. But the defeat of the amendment shows this, (and it is an important thing to have shown,) that it is utterly impossibe to get any legislation through Congress directly or indirectly unfavorable to the Trusts, which have become established institutions and about the mightiest in the country. The Trusts are good subjects to peck at in political platforms, (they don't mind that,) but when it comes to bringing them to time by legislation that means anything that is a horse of another color.

TWINKLINGS.

— Visitor—"You don't really eat pie at breakfast, do you?" Native—"Oh, yes! If you eat pie in the morning it won't give you the nightmare."—*Puck*

— "I hear you've been trying the faith cure for your rheumatism, Mrs. Archer?"

"Oh, yes; but didn't really believe in it at all, you know."—*Chicago Journal.*

— "They tell me, Grimly, that your daughter sings with great expression." "Greatest expression you ever saw. Her own mother can't recognize her face when she is singing at her best." —*Detroit Free Press*

— "Do you mean to say," thundered the court, "that you hold any human authority higher than the laws of the land?"

"No," stammered the timid witness, "except when I'm home. My wife makes the laws there."—*Detroit Free Press*

— "I am going to take my money out of the Solidstone bank?" said the man who is a slave to a belief in signs.

"What!" said the other man. "It isn't shaky, surely?"

"Not that I know. But I just found out that their cashier's name is Skipwith."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— "So he is to marry Miss Croesus?"

"Yes."

"She's not very beautiful. I wonder how he ever happened to look in her direction?"

"Why, you see, he's an enthusiast in his line."

"And what's his line?"

"He's a stamp collector."—*Chicago Post.*

— None Too Soon—Adlet (a Chicago clerk)—"Mr. Laker, I'd like to be away to-morrow I wish to get married."

Laker—"Didn't I let you off one day last week to get married?"

Adlet—"No, sir; it was the week before."

Laker—"Is it that long ago? All right, then."—*Harlem Life*

— Wheeler (who rides a Lightning)—You ought to get a lock for that wheel.

Scorcher (who rides a Blue Streak)—Think so?

"Yes. Some one might steal it—for the lamp."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— Friend—And you say there's nothing the matter you Hangon?

Doctor—Nothing in the world.

Friend—Then what on earth did you send him to Carlsbad for?

Doctor—Why, that where his wife wanted to spend the Summer.—*Chicago Journal*

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now. †

CURRENT COMMENT.

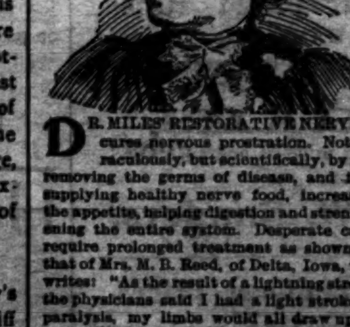
— The Providence Journal says the Ohio Democrats want a candidate for Senator who will fight Mr. Hanna with his own tools. Is this in the nature of a call for a man with a jimmy?—*Washington Post, Ind.*

— It seems some of Capt. Gen. Weyler's own officers are becoming disgusted with him. Military Governor Lono of Havana has resigned on this account, and will leave the island in a few days for Spain There are, no doubt, many other underofficers in Cuba who would do the same thing if they dared; but the chances are Gen. Weyler himself will go shortly, and there may be more harmony in camp.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

— The gold bugs are keeping the director of the mint busy grinding out extravagant utterances about the production of the gold mines of the country for the year 1897. If they would employ the director of the mint in grinding out more dollars and fewer prophecies their efforts would be better appreciated by a long suffering public. If the prophecies heretofore made by the directory of the mint had been oftener verified they would command more respect.—*Louisville Dispatch, Dem.*

— An official report shows that the average price of anthracite coal during the past fiscal year at the mine head was $1.51 per ton. At tidewater it brought an average of, say, $4 60. This gave an advance of $3.09 a ton to the operators. Deduct the actual cost of transportation, and the rest is a profit that no retailer ever looked for or could get in the coal business as long as the output and the price are controlled by a trust.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.



DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE cures nervous prostration. Not miraculously, but scientifically, by first removing the germs of disease, and then supplying healthy nerve food, increasing the appetite, helping digestion and strengthening the entire system. Desperate cases require prolonged treatment as shown by that of Mrs. M. B. Reed, of Delta, Iowa, who writes: "As the result of a lightning stroke, the physicians said I had a light stroke of paralysis, my limbs would all draw up. I would have throbbings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks did not close my eyes. I prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved; slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 40 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health......

Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTERS cure RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS. At druggists, only 25c. No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS Cure All Pain. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists.

June 13 1y [illegible]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Carthage *Blade*: Small grain is being harvested and the crop is better than for several years.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Lightning struck Mr. John Allen's house, in Lumberton, last Saturday night, demolishing it and killing his two boys, aged 11 and 7 years.

— Charlotte *News*: Miss Eliza Burnett died at her home in Huntersville township Sunday at noon. She had a stroke of paralysis Friday previous to her death. She was 67 years old.

— Pender *Star*: The farmer in this section reports the crops in unusually fine condition for this season of the year. —— On last Sunday night at 10 o'clock, at his home near Ashton, Mr. Thomas McClendon quietly passed from this life at the age of 56 years.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Mrs. Joseph Cade died last night at 7 o'clock at her residence on the east side of the river. The deceased was in her 78th year. —— Policeman Benton arrested two villainous tramps last night and in their possession were found a number of burglars' tools and false keys. This morning they were taken before Mayor pro tem. Pemberton, who ordered them to leave the city in thirty minutes on pain of being put on the streets for thirty days with ball and chain, on bread and water.

— Salisbury *Sun*: Yesterday Mr. J. Q. Horn, an employe of the Southern at Spencer, knocked a hole in his head with a hammer. He was making an upper stroke with it when it struck his head. —— Yesterday Deputy Collector Thompson seized the still and fixtures and two barrels of whiskey belonging to John Drew, who did business near Pool, this county. The whiskey, together with another barrel of spirits, which was found in the bushes last week, has been sent to Charlotte to be sold. The distillery was locked up by Mr. Thompson.

— Murphy *Bulletin*: There is being mined at Ducktown five or six hundred tons of copper ore daily. The Ducktown Copper Company alone has out on the roast piles from $150,000 to $200,000 worth of copper ore. The smelts are running day and night, and are using all the quartz rock for miles around as a flux; and aside from the coke used in smelting, the two companies use about 2,000 cords of wood per month. It is estimated that in all the departments of running the two copper companies at least 1,000 hands are employed. The old famous Burra-Burra property is being bored by diamond drills, and it is strongly rumored that the whole hill is a little mountain of yellow copper. The same work is also being done on the old London property. There is no telling what is to be the final outcome of this old copper mining district.

KNEW HUMAN NATURE.

How Two Black Rascals Turned Their Knowledge to Good Account.

Near one of the gates at the Union station as the long train from Chicago rolled in stood an old colored man. He was bent under time's burden, and it was easy to imagine that he was one of those relics of the south, one of those picturesque characters of old plantation life, that now live only in the memory.

The great engine was panting after its long run, and amid the bustle and confusion of the station the old man seemed bewildered. Then as the passengers came through the gate they saw a little act of kindness that touched a tender chord of sympathy in more than one heart.

Another colored man, who looked as if he might be a porter, stepped up and slipped a quarter in the old man's hand. Then he quickly made his way off again, looking half ashamed at his action.

The old man stood looking at the quarter, with a smile on his wrinkled old face, and the next man placed another silver piece in his hand. The other passengers followed suit, and the old hat had to come off to hold the shower of coin.

Just then the policeman on duty at the station saw the old fellow and started toward him, but with more agility than one would have given him credit for the old man ran in among the crowd and was lost.

Five minutes later two men were sitting in a saloon in Seventeenth street. They were counting over a pile of small coins.

"Foah seventy-five, he, he! Golly, gran'dad, didn't I tell yer it'd fetch 'em? 'Pears lak all yer had ter do wus ter kinder mek der white folks 'shamed lak, and dey jes' scramel ovah demselves ter gev a pore ole man money. He he! No moah work fer us, not if dey comes lak dat."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Phosphorescent Diamonds.

The French investigator M. Mascart arranged a dark room, in which a collection of 150 diamonds was placed. On one side was an attenuating current arc lamp. The lens was covered with violet covered glass, so that only ultra violet rays were thrown on the diamonds, among which were several old Indian, Brazilian and Cape stones, and some from the South Africa diggings. Of the entire collection only three diamonds were phosphorescent. A Brazilian stone of 1⅝ carats and another of 3 carats showed this property in a marked degree. They were perfectly white, with a bluish tint. The phosphorescence lasted for 15 minutes after exposure, gradually lessening in intensity. Pure white light was used, resulting in a less beautiful experiment, although phosphorescence was apparent. This test demonstrated that some diamonds, but not all, possess the power of absorbing light and emitting it in the dark.

Smoking In Germany.

Smoking in Germany is not a pastime; it is an art and an art that has grouped about it a respectable number of industries. Every smoker carries a cigar case, a cigar clipper, a matchbox and usually a little leather box for the cigar tips. The tips are collected by a society organized for the purpose in each province and are sold to the manufacturer for the benefit of charitable institutions.

The sum raised by the government of Mexico from the manufacture of tequilla, one of the native intoxicants, is about $500,000 annually.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver Troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

SAW LINCOLN KILLED

WILLIAM WITHERS, LEADER OF FORD'S ORCHESTRA, TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE.

Had Written a Song For That Particular Performance—Was on the Stage and Booth Struck Him With a Dagger—He Was First to Identify the Assassin.

At the Professional Woman's league, while the members worked diligently over the novelties being made for the coming bazaar, the question came up, "Is there anybody living who saw Lincoln assassinated?"

Immediately everybody had something to say about somebody else who had a friend who was at the theater that night. The most interesting story was told of William Withers, Jr., now orchestra leader for Mr. Daly, but at the time of the assassination leader of the orchestra of Ford's theater.

Mr. Withers enjoys the distinction of having not only been at the theater the night Lincoln was assassinated, but of having been pierced by the dagger of the assassin just a few moments after Booth had fired the shot that made Lincoln a martyr. Every time he goes to Washington he is requested to tell this story, and, although many and varied are the recitals of this thrilling event, Mr. Withers' is somewhat different from the others. Here is the story as he tells it in the Washington Post:

"I was leader of the orchestra at the time, and as the president was to witness the performance of 'Our American Cousin' I thought that, as befitted the occasion, I would compose a song. So I did. It was entitled 'Honor to Our Soldiers' and dedicated to the president. This was to be sung between two of the acts by a quartet I had engaged and the entire company, who were to be attired in the American colors.

"As I was on my way to the theater I met John Wilkes Booth just in front of George Harry's saloon, which adjoined the theater. It was a sultry night, and Booth had his overcoat over his arm. 'Good evening, Billy,' he said. 'Come and have something?'

"As I was leaving to enter the theater Booth remarked, 'I'll witness the performance tonight.' I noticed nothing strange about his demeanor and subsequently saw him as I was coming out for the overture.

"Soon the president, his wife, Major Rathbone and Robert and Tad entered their box. I signaled for 'Hail to the Chief,' and the audience cheered, and the president turned smilingly and bowed. Then he seated himself, and with his accustomed modesty drew the curtains half across the box.

"After the first act J. P. Wright, the stage manager, sent me word he would be unable to have the special song sung at that time, but he would try to have it rendered between the second and third acts. A similar message was sent to me at the close of the second act, and I became somewhat exercised. I started to go upon the stage when I saw Booth on the balcony walking down the aisle in the direction of the president's box. He was seemingly attentive toward the acting, for the curtain had again gone up. I encountered a scene shifter, Spangler, whose office I afterward learned was to turn out the lights in the theater as soon as the shot was fired. He obstructed my passage.

"'What do you want here?' he demanded. In reply I told him it was none of his business. Mr. Wright appearing, Spangler left his position on the stage alongside the box in which was the apparatus for illuminating the theater. I closed the lid of the box and sat upon it to talk to the manager, unconscious that I was spoiling the plan.

"Mr. Wright told me the song would be sung at the close of the performance, and Miss Keene had sent word to the president requesting him to stay to hear it.

"I was just about to return to the orchestra when the crack of a revolver startled me. All was quiet instantly. I saw a man jump from the president's box on to the stage. It was Booth. He ran directly toward the door leading into the alley. This course brought him right in my path. He had a dagger in his hand, and he waved it threateningly. He evidently did not recognize me, for he appeared like a maniac. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets, and his hair was disheveled.

"With head down, he ran toward me and cried, 'Let me pass!' He slashed at me, and the knife cut through my coat, vest and underclothing. He struck again, the point of the weapon penetrating the back of my neck, and the blow brought me to the floor. I watched him make his exit into the alley and caught sight of the horse, held by 'Peanut John.'

"The commotion in the audience was something terrible. Several actors, including Harry Hawke, rushed out, and a man who proved to be a detective lifted me up and said, 'I arrest you.'

"'What's this all about?' I asked. 'I'm stabbed.' I was quickly told what was the matter. The thought flashed across my mind that Booth was the assassin.

"I was taken to the police station, and my deposition was received in the presence of Mayor Wallach. That was, I believe, the first intimation that they had of the identity of the murderer. I was at the trial of the conspirators and the second to give testimony. My wound healed in a short time."

A Pretty Sure Test.

"I wish I knew whether my Robert really loves me or not."

"You can easily find out. All you have to do is to make an appointment with some other young fellow, only take care that Robert is informed of what you have done. Then if he really loves you he will certainly kill you, but if he doesn't you may rest assured that he is only flirting with you."—London Fun.

Composer Tours.

English papers announce the death, after a long illness, of Berthold Tours, the well known musician and composer. Mr. Tours was a Dutchman by birth, having been born in Rotterdam in 1828. He studied at Leipsic and Brussels, went to England in 1861 and for a good many years served as a violinist in Costa's orchestra. For the last 19 years, however, he had occupied the responsible post of reader and editor to the great firm of Novello & Co., in which capacity he did an immense amount of useful work in the "reduction" of orchestral scores to their pianoforte form. He was also a voluminous composer of graceful violin pieces, songs, hymn tunes, anthems and church services.

The True Remedy.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed it never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

You strike the right thing if you take

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

June 20, Sunday 1st after Trinity, M P, S Luke's, Washington county.

June 20, Sunday 1st after Trinity, E P, Advent, Roper.

June 23, Wednesday, M P, S Andrews, Columbia.

June 27, second Sunday after Trinity, M P, S David's, Scuppernong.

June 29, Tuesday, S Peter's day, M P, S James', Haslin.

June 30, Wednesday, M P, S Augustine's, Pantego.

July 1st, Thursday, M P, Yeatesville.

July 1st, Thursday, E P, S Thomas', Bath.

July 2, Friday, Communion, Bath.

July 4, third Sunday after Trinity, M P, S John's, Durham's Creek.

July 6, Tuesday, E P, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.

July 7, Wednesday, Communion, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora

July 8, Thursday, M P, S John's, Maxelyville.

July 9, Friday, E P, Sladesville.

July 11, fourth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S George's, Hyde county.

July 12 Monday, E P, Fairfield.

July 13 Tuesday, E P, Swan Quarter.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S Paul's, Beaufort.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, E P, S Clement's, Beaufort.

Com.—Communion.

E P—Evening prayer.

M P—Morning prayer.

Holy communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will please be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5¼	@	5½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4½	@	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	15
Northern	18	@	20
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	42½	@	45
Virginia Meal	42½	@	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	75
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	11	@	12½
Dairy, Cream	12	@	13
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	8½	@	15
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	10	@	11
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N C, Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 50	@	4 00
Choice		@	4 50
Straight	4 50	@	4 75
First Patent	5 25	@	[illegible]
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½	@	45
Car load, in bags—White	41	@	44
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	42½	@	45
Cow Peas		@	1 00
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	60	@	65
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	3
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	5¼
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	23 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	[illegible]
" " in bbls		@	[illegible]
Porto Rico, in hhds		@	[illegible]
" " in bbls		@	[illegible]
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	15	@	[illegible]
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 30	@	1 60
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	8 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	[illegible]
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 00
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4 13-16
Standard A		@	4 11-16
White Ex. C		@	4 11-16
Extra C, Golden		@	[illegible]
C, Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	[illegible]
Mill, Prime		@	[illegible]
Mill, Fair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Common Mill	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Inferior to Ordinary		@	[illegible]
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ℔ M 6x24 heart	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
" Sap	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
5x20 Heart	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
" Sap	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
6x20 Heart	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
" Sap	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.25 per bbl for Strained and $1.30 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quiet and steady at $1.00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm; $1.80 per barrel for Hard, 1.80 for Yellow Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 28, 28½c; rosin firm, $1.32½, 1.37½; tar firm, $1.10; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, 1.70, 1.80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	118
Rosin	271
Tar	19
Crude Turpentine	13

Receipts same day last year—101 casks spirits turpentine, 304 bbls rosin, 35 bbls tar, 97 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7⅛c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅛	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6⅛	" "
Low Middling	7⅛	" "
Middling	7⅛	" "
Good Middling	7 13-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 45@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 16—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, actual business in bankers' bills 487@487¼ for demand and 485¾@486¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@487 and 488. Commercial bills at 485¼. Silver certificates 60⅛@60⅝c. Government bonds were quoted firm; fives, registered, 113¾; fives, coupon, 113¾; fours, registered, 111; fours, coupon, 113; twos, registered, 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 126; North Carolina fours 104¼. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 72½@1 75. Spirits turpentine quiet at 27½@28c.

SAVANNAH, June 16.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales of 1,008 casks; receipts 1,851 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,972 barrels; receipts 4,453 barrels; closing quotations: A, B, C, D $1 30, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 60, I $1 70, K $1 70, M $1 80, N $1 80, W G $2 00, W W $2 60.

CHARLESTON, June 16.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c bid; no sales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; B, C, D $1 25; E F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 30, I $1 55, K $1 65, M $1 70, N $1 85, W G $2 00, W W $2 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The cotton market opened firm, with prices higher by 4 to 6 points. There was a further advance of 1 to 2 points, with weak intervals under liquidation; but the market was generally much firmer than it has been for some time past, chiefly on the decided activity and strength developed at Liverpool and Manchester. It has been some months since Manchester spinners took 20,000 bales in a single day as they did to day. Private cables say that English spinners are well supplied with orders, and that the outlook is good except for the high views of cotton holders. Fall River advices are also firmer. Recent indications of larger speculative activity materialized to some extent to-day, and conservative buying on investment account was a feature. Buying was checked to a considerable extent by reports from the cotton belt, which continue generally favorable. The market in the afternoon was easier under selling to secure profits outside support not maintaining itself. The close was quiet at an advance of 2 points to a net decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK, June 16—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝c.

Futures—market closed quiet, with sales of 81,900 bales; Jan'y 6.85, Feb'y 6 89, March 6 93, May —, June 7 26, July 7 26, August 7 22, September 6 98, October 6 81, November 6 79, December 6 81.

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 7⅝c; middling gulf 8c; sales of 1,478 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 125 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,615 bales; to France 815 bales; to the Continent 815 bales; forwarded 25 bales; sales 1,478 bales; sales to spinners 702 bales; stock (actual) 118,869 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 867 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,857 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 2,816 bales; stock 249,999 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 2,991 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,855 bales; to France 6,376 bales; to the Continent 10,164 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,579,560 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,790,746 bales; exports to France 692,162 bales; exports to the Continent 2,078,269 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

June 16.—Galveston, steady at 7 5-16, net receipts 119 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 9-16, net receipts 1 bale; Baltimore, nominal at 7⅞, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7 11-16, net receipts 54 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7⅛, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8, net receipts 222 bales; Savannah, dull at 7¼, net receipts 3 bales; New Orleans, firm at 7⅛, net receipts 207 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 7 bales; Memphis, firm at 7 5-16, net receipts 23 bales; Augusta, steady at 7¾, net receipts 78 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 4 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 16—Evening.—Flour was dull and slightly easier. Wheat—Spot weaker; No. 1 Northern New York 87c afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth 78¼c; options opened steadier on unexpectedly higher English cables, eased under fine home crop news, and closed ⅛@⅜c net lower; No. 2 red June closed at 75⅝c; July 74¼@75 3-16; closed 74⅞c; September 70@70⅝c, closed 70⅛c. Corn—spot firm; No. 2 — at elevator and 31½c afloat; options opened firm, advancing during the day on bullish sentiment, encouraged by hot weather news; finally eased off slightly with wheat; closed ⅛@⅜c net higher; June closed at 29¾c; July 29¾@30⅛c, closed 30⅛c; September 30@31c, closed 31⅛c. Oats—spot dull; No. 2 22@22½c; options were dull and unchanged from last night; July closed at 22⅛c; August closed at 22⅜c. Pork quiet; mess $8 25@8 75; short clear $9 50@10 00, family $9 25@10 50. Lard easier; Western steam at $3 77; July $3 85, nominal; refined easy; Continent $4 25; South American $4 65. Butter was quoted steady; Western creamery 11@15c; do. factory 7½@10½c; Elgins 15c; imitation creamery 9½@12½c; State dairy 10@14½c; do. creamery 11@15. Cheese quiet; State large 8¼c; small fancy 7½@8. Western, part skims 4@6½; full skims 2½@3c. Eggs were steady; State and Pennsylvania 13@13½c; Western fresh 10½@11½c; Southern $2 40@2 70 per 30 dozen cases. Petroleum dull. Cotton seed oil steady; prime crude 20c; do. yellow 23½@23¾c. Molasses steady. Cabbages per crate $1 00@1 25. Tomatoes per carrier 75c@$1 25. Potatoes quiet; New York $1 25@1 50; Southern $3 25@3 50 (new crop). Coffee—Spot Rio weak; Cordova 11¼@17½c; sales of 500 bags Maracaibo P. T.; 800 bags Savanilla P. T. Sugar—raw was firm; sales 4,200 bags centrifugal 96 test 3½c; 4,801 bags molasses 89 test 2¾c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Corn was the big market on 'Change to-day, heavy buying, in which outsiders were prominent, causing a ½c advance. Wheat was affected by the favorable weather and crop reports, closing at a 1⅛@1¼c decline. Oats followed corn, closing ⅛c higher. Provisions were weak throughout and declined about 10c all round.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Cash quotations: Flour steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 69½@70½c; No. 3 spring 71c; No. 2 red 73½@76. Corn—No. 2, 25½@25¾c. Oats—No. 2 18½@18¾; No. 2 white free on board 24½@23c; No. 3 white free on board 20½@21½c. Mess pork per barrel $7 45@7 55. Lard, per 100 lbs $3 57½@3 60. Short rib sides, loose, $4 20@4 45. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 62½@4 75. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—July 69½@69¼, 69⅞, 68⅞, 68⅞; September 64½@64⅜, 65¼, 64¼, 64⅞; December 66⅞, 67⅞, 66⅜, 66⅞c. Corn—June 24⅞, 24⅞, 24⅞, 24⅞c. July 24⅞, 25⅛, 24⅞, 25⅛c; September 26, 26⅛@26⅜, 25⅞@25⅞, 26⅛c. Oats—No. 2 July 18⅛, 18⅛, 18⅛@18⅛, 18⅛@18⅛c; September 18⅛, 18⅛, 18⅛, 18⅛@18⅛. Mess pork—July $7 47½, 7 52½, 7 45, 7 45; September $7 57½, 7 65, 7 55, 7 55. Lard—July $3 67½, 3 67½, 3 62½, 3 62½; September $3 75, 3 77½, 3 72½, 3 72½. Short ribs—July $4 32½, 4 35, 4 30, 4 32½; September $4 37½, 4 40, 4 35, 4 37½.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spot steady; Southern wheat by sample 76@79c; Corn firm; spot and month 29@29½c; July 29½@29⅝c; August 29½@29⅝c; September 29⅞c, bid; steamer mixed 27⅛@27⅜c; Southern white 31@32c; do yellow 31@31½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white 26½@27c; No 2 mixed 23½@24c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—4 P. M.—Cotton—spot, good business done and prices higher. American middling fair 4 9-16d; good middling 4¼d; American middling 4⅛d, low middling 3 15-16d; good ordinary 3 13-16d; ordinary 3⅝d. The sales of the day were 20,000 bales, of which 6,000 were for speculation and export, and including 18,200 American. Receipts 3,000 bales, of which 1,300 were American. Futures opened steady with a moderate demand, and closed quiet at the advance. American middling (l m c): June 4 3-64@4 4-64d seller; June and July 4 3-64d buyer; July and August 4 2-64@4 3-64d buyer; August and September 3 63-64@4d; September and October 3 56-64@3 57-64d buyer; October and November 3 50-64@3 51-64d buyer; November and December 3 48-64d buyer; December and January 3 47-64d buyer; January and February 3 47-64d buyer; February and March 3 47-64@3 48-64d buyer; March and April 3 48-64@3 49-64d seller.

MARINE.

CLEARED.

Swed barque Lilly, 474 tons, Kastman, Cardiff, England, Jas T Riley & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

CARDIFF, ENGLAND—Barque Lilly—4,871 bbls rosin and 200 bbls spirits turpentine, valued at $10,105.06; vessel by Jas T Riley & Co; cargo by S P Shotter & Co, per Matt J Heyer.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 17, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

James W Bigelow, 486 tons, Bird, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Mary J Russell, 354 tons, Smith, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Senator Sullivan, 654 tons, Crockett, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Blenheim (Swed) 574 tons, Olsson, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Daphne, 505 tons, Madsen, Jas T Riley & Co.

UP TO DATE

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Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna + Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed + Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda + Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar + Wintergreen Flavor:

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A BEAR STORY.

The Most Wonderful Escape of a Hunter Who Was Up a Tree.

They were spinning yarns of the chase, and this was the contribution of the congressman: "After a pretty hard campaign I went, with a hunting party, to the upper peninsula. I'm not a Leather Stocking or a Daniel Boone with a rifle, but I'm far from having to go inside and close the doors in order to hit a barn. I'd brought down a deer and bagged any amount of small game, but wanted a bear. One morning I had tramped an unusual distance from camp and suddenly came upon three half grown cubs rolling and tumbling over each other in play. I shot one, and the other two beat a clumsy retreat. Setting my gun against a tree, I reached my cub while he was still kicking.

"Hearing a noise, I whirled around to find the mother coming at me, her mouth wide open and her eyes glaring. There was no chance to reach the rifle. I'm no sprinter and took the only alternative by shinning up a tall pine tree. She stopped a minute to examine the victim of my shot and was more enraged than ever as she came climbing after me. Once in the tufted top of that pine, I did some faster thinking, gentlemen, than I ever did on any question of state. The bear was coming and losing no time. I was without a weapon of any kind. It looked as though bruin had the drop.

"But a man in my predicament overlooks no chances. In my vest pocket I had a well filled match safe. In my hip pocket was a pint of brandy, minus one moderate nip. In my hunting jacket was a bunch of tow. I saturated that with brandy, and, as the bear approached, I anointed her with the remainder. Dividing the tow so as to have two shots, I lit the first half and dropped it on the bear. I didn't need the other half. There was a flash of light, as though a pan of powder had been ignited. The air was filled with the odor of burning hair. The bear let go and fell down because it was quicker. Then she left a fiery streak toward the horizon and made more noise than any ordinary thunderstorm." — Detroit Free Press.

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THE SNOW MIRACLE.

"The age of miracles," they say, "is past;
Christ walks no more upon the yielding wave,
Nor does the Spirit breathe, to bless or save,
On mortal man." And then the winter blast

Comes shrieking from beyond the sunset glow;
The dancing waves grow solid as a floor.
To bear the burden of one wonder more—
God breathes upon the mist, and it is snow.
—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

A YOUTH'S ADVENTURES.

Which, Whether Truth or Fiction, Are Decidedly Interesting.

When riding in the tram car through the wildest parts of Peckham Rye, writes a contributor to the London News, with a friend—we were bound on a journalistic errand—a bronzed young man of marine appearance jumped into the car and at once recognized my companion. Before we had gone very far I was deep in one of the oddest family histories. This new arrival, it seems, when a boy of 14, had been possessed by the fear of consumption, that fell disease having carried off his brother and threatening his father and mother. Accordingly he read every book that he could lay his hands on dealing with the subject, and, as the result of his reading, ran away to Bournemouth to be near the pines. Having no funds, he engaged himself to a local fishmonger, carrying his master's fish to the various customers. When the day's work was done, he shouldered a hammock which he had brought with him and camped among some of those pines for which that southern health resort is famous.

One night a gentleman, sauntering along, smoking a cigar, noticed him, and, being amazed at this "al fresco" bed, entered into conversation with him. "Why, I know who you are," exclaimed the consumptive youth at last. "You're Mr. Louis Stevenson, the man who wrote 'Treasure Island.'" "How do you know?" said the gentleman. "Because I deliver you fish. You live at Skerryvore." "So I do," replied Stevenson, for he it was sure enough. "But you don't talk like a fishmonger's boy." "No more I do," replied the boy, and he then poured his strange secret into the novelist's ear, which was sympathetic enough, you may be sure.

The result of this odd meeting was an invitation to breakfast. "Oh, and I did eat," said the young man. He told the story so loudly that the whole train laughed. "And the servants couldn't make it out at all to see the distinguished author entertaining poor me. Then he went to Paris, and I never saw him again for a long while." The pines not proving strong enough, the strange youth was seized with a yearning for the scent of the eucalyptus and persuaded his friends to send him to sea. When he reached Sydney, he sold his outfit and ran away into the bush and lived in the open with eucalyptus galore. Thence, after many adventures, he sailed for the south seas and abode by reef and palm for many a long year.

One day when cruising as supercargo among the Gilbert islands, I think, a European swell in beautiful white duck, a great red sash and a spreading panama hat, with a peacock's feather in it, came aboard the schooner. "Good morning, Mr. Stevenson," said the supercargo. Mr. Stevenson looked and wondered who knew him in these faroff seas. "I don't know you," he said, shaking his head. "But I know you. Don't you remember the fishmonger's boy who ate such a big breakfast at Skerryvore?" "So I do. Well, the world is small indeed." And no doubt the two had pegs and tiffin—or whatever they call such things in the islands—together. What a strange, small world it is indeed! Well, one succumbed to the dread disease; the other is as hearty a fellow as ever I saw. It was a quaint, grim fancy to go dodging phthisis all over the world!—London News.

An Escaloped Fish.

An escaloped fish which Miss Parloa gives as an especial dainty at her cooking classes is made (the proportions are easily doubled for a larger quantity) from a pint of cooked fish, free from bones and skin, a teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, a tablespoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of flour, 1¼ gills of milk (this is a little less than a cupful) and a tablespoonfuls of grated bread crumbs. Season the fish with half the salt and pepper. Put a generous half of the butter in a small saucepan on the fire. When it is hot, add the flour and stir till the mixture is smooth and frothy. Boil up once and stir in the rest of the seasoning. Put a layer of the sauce in a small baking dish, alternating with the fish, having sauce on top. Sprinkle over with the bread crumbs and dot with the rest of the butter. Bake in a moderately hot oven 20 minutes. The caution was added that any dish made with sauce and crumbs needs that the heat should be moderate at the bottom and strong at the top. The difference between dried bread crumbs and stale bread grated was also accentuated. In this dish the latter is obligatory.—New York Post.

The department of agriculture estimates that the cost of sowing an acre of wheat in Alabama is 90 cents, and from this amount the figure diminishes in other states to 24 cents in Iowa.

RAISING GOLDFISH.

THE TWO LARGEST FARMS IN THE WORLD ARE IN INDIANA.

Correcting Some Popular Errors About These Finny Beauties—The Raiser Has Great Difficulty In Fighting Off the Pest World—Goldfish With Many Tails.

Goldfish are so extremely common nowadays that few people ever stop to wonder where they come from or how they are raised. Comparatively little is generally known about the little cold blooded vertebrates that swim about in the aquariums in so many homes. The pets require a careful and systematic raising that is scarcely appreciated by those who expect to get them for small prices of dealers in the city.

The largest goldfish farm in the world, if it may be called such, is located in Shelby county, Ind., about 30 miles from Indianapolis. Here the original goldfish men of the country have their propagating institution.

There are two farms, several miles apart, which are devoted to the different branches of the industry. In the north part of the county is one farm of eight or ten acres. The other is a few miles farther south and is about half again as large as the first one.

Today there are in the various ponds of Spring Lake fishery over 200,000 fish, from which specimens are constantly being sent to every state and territory of the Union. It is even said that some of the finest fish in the royal aquariums of Europe were raised by Mr. Shoup and his partner at this farm.

On each of the farms spoken of are a large number of small ponds, some of them not much larger than ten feet square. These ponds are all connected with each other by little channels, so that the water and fish can be let from one to the other without the least difficulty.

The breeding ponds, which are, of course, the most important, are protected from the wind and cold by high embankments around the edges. This is all the protection that is necessary for the fish, even in the winter time, so it is seen that, although the fish are undoubtedly delicate, they are much more hardy than is generally supposed.

Several times a year the fish are sorted in the different ponds and classified so that the largest and finest ones will be together, and those which will not bring such good prices will be by themselves.

Many people suppose that when the goldfish is first hatched from the egg it has the peculiar pretty markings on its scales which make it so beautiful and valuable.

This is not the case. In its youth in reality the fish is just the same as any ordinary and everyday fish, and looks like it for all the world. Even an expert could scarcely tell it from the little minnows which are found in any stream. They are of a whitish, silvery color, and have not the least evidence of the beautiful hues which they will later assume.

Sometimes, however, the goldfish grower is sadly disappointed in finding that his fish fail to acquire the golden tint for which he has so long been looking in vain. There have been many instances time and again in which the fish never did change to the reddish color, but grew to be several years old, retaining their white, silvery, youthful complexion. Ordinarily, however, the fish develop the golden shade in less than a year.

First, they begin getting dark, sometimes becoming almost black. From the dark complexion they begin turning to the reddish shade, and finally come out in all their glory, full fledged goldfish.

The food has not, as many people suppose, the least thing to do with coloring the fish. All the fish are fed exactly the same thing, toasted bread two or three times a week, and nothing else is given them for their subsistence. The sun seems to be the necessary agent and the only one to complete the scheme of nature, and even this sometimes does not work successfully.

The greatest difficulty with which the goldfish raiser has to contend is the pest world. Snakes, cats, coons, frogs and insects innumerable are all fell destroyers of the goldfish, and the crawfish is by no means a second in the destruction which he can work when he gets in the neighborhood of the finny tribe. Some one must be kept constantly on watch at the season of the year when these insects and little animals abound to see that they do not get into the water of the pond where the fish are.

The sting of some insects will kill a fish in almost every instance. Snake feeders and some other well known insects fly close to the surface of the water in the summer time and with the greatest ease touch the tiny little fish swimming near the surface of the pool. An egg is laid on the fish or a stinger inserted, and either will invariably prove fatal.

The freaks and unusual developments in the fish are the varieties which will always bring the best prices in the market. Odd and rare colors and spots upon the scales are the marks which are preferred by fanciers. Unusual shapes in the fishes are equally popular with oddities in colors and will cause a fish to bring as good a price as if it had orange or purple scales.

In physical developments the great varieties are in respect to the tail. One never finds two headed fish, but those with more than one tail are plentiful. Two, three, four and five tails are quite often found on the fish and sometimes even six, but the latter is very rare. Of course a fish with six tails would bring a handsome price in any market.

Goldfish are often killed by overattention, but sometimes by lack of attention. The two things which above all should be avoided are overfeeding them and failure to keep fresh water in the aquarium. An even, moderate temperature should be maintained, and they should be kept in the dark at night.—Chicago Tribune.

Reversing Nature.

The reversibility of the physical processes of nature has latterly been the subject of interesting comment. Lord Kelvin, for example, has been credited with saying that all of them, no matter how complex they might appear to the human senses, consist in reality of the motions of invisible molecules, and if, therefore, by some means, all these molecules could, at the same time, be made to move in exactly the opposite direction, and each with the same velocity that it possessed at the moment, all the world would begin and continue to move backward; waterfalls would flow up the sides of cliffs, rivers would run upward from the sea, rain would rise, full blown flowers would shrink into buds and plants dwindle into seedlings, man himself would become young again, passing from old age to infancy. Just what kind of pictures such a topsy-turvy world would present may be seen with a kinetoscope running backward. Professor Queroult, according to report, has made observations in this line, and some time ago communicated them to the French Academy of Science.—Cassier's Magazine.

What They Said Wouldn't Read Well.

"Jim Scorcher has just returned from a bicycle ride around the world. He is going to write a book about it."

"What is he going to call it?"

"People I have run up against."—Odds and Ends.

A COSTLY PORTRAIT.

The Price Made Him Gasp, but He Paid and Said Nothing.

Some years ago, when Benjamin Constant came over to this country especially to paint the portrait of a well known New York woman, several other persons took advantage of his being here and gave him orders for their portraits. Among these was a well known man. Shortly after this latter likeness was completed a wealthy westerner who happened to be in this city was entertained at the house of the New Yorker. The westerner saw the portrait and much admired it. "My wife wants me to get my portrait painted," he said. "That's one reason why I'm in New York. I wonder if this French fellow wouldn't do mine too." His host assured him that in all probability the "French fellow" would be only too delighted. Before long the westerner was experiencing all the glory and honor of "sitting for his portrait."

One day some time after this, but before the picture was finished, the westerner was again entertained by his New York friend. The portrait was naturally referred to. "By the way," remarked the westerner, "how much did he charge for your picture?" "Forty-five hundred dollars," was the answer. "Why?" But the westerner was beyond speech. Pale and breathless, he leaned back in his chair, and when he did speak it was simply to gasp forth, "Forty-five hundred dollars!" "Forty-five hundred dollars!" over and over again.

It transpired later that he had made no inquiries as to terms, and that he had never dreamed that the portrait's price would be more than $150. What worried him most was what his wife would say. But the old fellow was game. He first bound the New Yorker over to temporary secrecy, after which he proceeded to go through those sittings to the bitter end without a murmur or a question as to the ultimate cost. Benjamin Constant never knew that the bill for $5,000 (the westerner's portrait was larger than the New Yorker's) that was presented later caused the slightest ripple upon the emotional surface of his patron. But in a certain western home there today hangs a painting the price of which has never yet been revealed to the mistress of the house.—New York Sun.

HOW TALC IS QUARRIED.

Where It Comes From and the Manner of Sending It to Market.

At Luzenac, in the upper valley of the Ariege, talc is quarried on an extensive scale in the granite of St. Barthelemy, a mountain 7,700 feet high and about 20 miles from the main chain of the Pyrenees. The quarries, which are situated about two miles from the summit and 5,900 feet above the sea, are opened in a bedded deposit, included between micaschist below and lower silurian slates above, which has been followed for about 2,000 yards in a north and south direction, with a dip of about 60 degrees to the east, the thickness varying from 160 to 1,000 feet, as does also the composition. Masses of limestone and granite, the latter often of considerable size, are frequently found included in the silicate of magnesia, which also contains some alumina.

The best rock is of a brilliant white color and feels greasy to the touch when ground to fine powder. The principal quarry, at Tremouin, is worked in the open, across the direction of the bed, forming two or three terraces 50 feet high, the surface covering, 6 to 10 feet thick, having been first stripped. The stuff broken is carried by a level, in the bottom of the quarry, driven in the foot wall of the vein to the valley of Axiat, whence it is hauled in bullock wagons about 12 miles to the works of Luzenac, where a water power of 90 horsepower is obtained from the Ariege. The mechanical preparation includes sizing by sieves, driving in a rotating cylinder furnace, breaking, grinding and sifting.

Nearly the whole of the product is converted into powder, only a small part being made into pencils for marking out work on metal or sold in the lump form.—Colliery Guardian.

Mrs. Gladstone.

Mr. W. T. Stead tells a good story of Mrs. Gladstone. It is that during the season when Mr. Gladstone was prime minister she used to regard it as a treat to be invited to a friend's house to meet her husband. She always then tried to get seated near him, because, she said, "It is thus at least possible for me to have some conversation with my husband. Otherwise I see nothing of him." This absolute subservience to her husband, adds Mr. Stead, would have been very detrimental to the character of many men, and there are some who believe that Mr. Gladstone has been somewhat spoiled by his women folk.

Mrs. Gladstone, however, rightly or wrongly, held the view that it was the wife's duty to make life as "cushiony" as possible for her husband. She would display a world of patience and cunning diplomacy to keep any disagreeable thing out of his way, even to the extent of sitting down upon The Times for a whole evening if it should contain an article that was calculated to ruffle his equanimity. There is a multitude of little stories current concerning the way in which she eased off the pressure of the outside world, using no end of innocent domestic strategy in order to save him wear and tear and nervous strain.

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WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	[illegible]	....
Leave Maxton	[illegible]	....
Leave Laurinburg	[illegible]	....
Arrive Hamlet	[illegible]	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	[illegible]
Leave Rockingham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Wadesboro	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Marshville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Charlotte	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	[illegible]
Arrive Lincolnton	....	[illegible]
Arrive Shelby	....	[illegible]
Arrive Ellenboro	....	[illegible]
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	[illegible]

*6 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive [illegible]
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *6 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	[illegible]
Leave Ellenboro	....	[illegible]
Leave Shelby	....	[illegible]
Leave Lincolnton	....	[illegible]
Leave Mt. Holly	....	[illegible]
Leave Charlotte	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Marshville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Wadesboro	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Rockingham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Hamlet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Hamlet	[illegible]	....
Leave Laurinburg	[illegible]	....
Leave Maxton	[illegible]	....
Leave Lumberton	[illegible]	....
Arrive Wilmington	[illegible]	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	[illegible]	*11 20pm
Arrive Raleigh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Portsmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive New York	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Abbeville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	[illegible]	[illegible]

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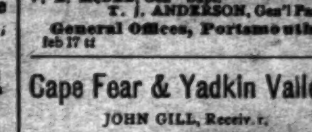

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 10TH, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2. DAILY
Leave Wilmington	12 15 p m
Arrive Fayetteville	[illegible]
Leave Fayetteville	[illegible]
Leave Fayetteville Junction	[illegible]
Arrive Sanford	[illegible]
Leave Sanford	[illegible]
Leave Climax	[illegible]
Arrive Greensboro	[illegible]
Leave Greensboro	[illegible]
Leave Stokesdale	[illegible]
Leave Walnut Cove	[illegible]
Leave Rural Hall	[illegible]
Arrive Mt. Airy	[illegible]

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1.
Leave Mt. Airy	[illegible]
Leave Rural Hall	[illegible]
Leave Walnut Cove	[illegible]
Leave Stokesdale	[illegible]
Arrive Greensboro	[illegible]
Leave Greensboro	[illegible]
Leave Climax	[illegible]
Leave Sanford	[illegible]
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	[illegible]
†Arrive Fayetteville	[illegible]
Leave Fayetteville	[illegible]
Arrive Wilmington	[illegible]

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY
Leave Bennettsville	[illegible]
Arrive Maxton	[illegible]
Leave Maxton	[illegible]
Leave Red Springs	[illegible]
Leave Hope Mills	[illegible]
Arrive Fayetteville	[illegible]

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY
Leave Fayetteville	4 45 p m
Leave Hope Mills	[illegible]
Leave Red Springs	[illegible]
Arrive Maxton	[illegible]
Leave Maxton	[illegible]
Arrive Bennettsville	[illegible]

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed. Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	[illegible]
Leave Climax	[illegible]
Arrive Greensboro	[illegible]
Leave Greensboro	[illegible]
Leave Stokesdale	[illegible]
Arrive Madison	[illegible]

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	[illegible]
Leave Stokesdale	[illegible]
Arrive Greensboro	[illegible]
Leave Greensboro	[illegible]
Leave Climax	[illegible]
Arrive Ramseur	[illegible]

†Meals.

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with Carolina Central Railroad, at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with Southern Railway, at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
je 10 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C., AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

PAWNEE, Saturday, June 19
CROATAN, Saturday, June 26

Wilmington for New York.

PAWNEE, Saturday, June 26
CROATAN, Saturday, July 3

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE, Tuesday, June 22
CROATAN, Tuesday, June 29

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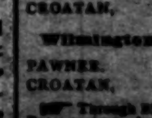
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.
je 16 tf

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Loans negotiated on improved city real estate.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.55 a m, Goldsboro 11.50 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.30 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 4.40 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.15 p m, Chadbourn 5.10 p m, Marion 6.41 p m, Florence 7.30 p m, Sumter 8.47 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.18 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk [illegible]

[illegible] Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta [illegible] a m, Macon 9.20 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.00 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.18 a m, Weldon 11.33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 1.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2.40 p m, returning leave Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.00 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6.00 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.30 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 11.20 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.08 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.43 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.45 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m, Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.29 p m, arrive Florence 7.00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.10 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.70 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m, 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.48 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.40 a m, Creston 5.32 a m, arrive Denmark 6.30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.55 p m, Creston 5.47 p m, Sumter 6.40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 a m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.00 a m and 3.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 5.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 18 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

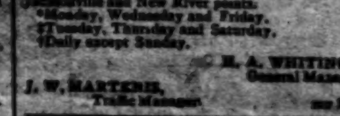
NORTH BOUND		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
A M	P M		P M	P M
	[illegible]	—Wilmington— Lv...Walnut street...Ar	[illegible]	
7 [illegible]	[illegible]	Lv...Surry street...Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		[illegible]
11 [illegible]	[illegible]	Lv... " ...Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 [illegible]	[illegible]	Lv...Maysville...Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 [illegible]	[illegible]	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 [illegible]	[illegible]	Ar...Newbern...Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 5 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
†Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST.		STATIONS.	GOING WEST.	
4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.			4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	[illegible]	Goldsboro	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kinston	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Newbern	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Morehead City	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.00 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.
mm 28 tf

BIG G — CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

jan 26

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1897

TOBACCO TRUST TRIAL.

Testimony for the Prosecution in the Case Against the American Tobacco Company.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The trial of the indicted heads of the American Tobacco Company was resumed before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of Special Sessions to-day.

The first witness called by the prosecution was H. J. Park, a son of the senior member of the firm of Park & Tilford. He testified that he dealt in cigarettes previous to January, 1890. He bought cigarettes previous to that date from the American Tobacco Company. As a result of a conversation held between his father and Mr. Butler about January, 1893, which he overheard, about 29,500 cigarettes made by a rival of the American Tobacco Company were returned to the manufacturers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Choate, the witness said his firm was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. According to the terms of consignment the firm was privileged to send back the cigarettes returned, as related in direct examination. He did not think they were sent back because they could not be sold. He did not understand that there was any threat or intimidation implied by Mr. Butler. He understood the latter to tell his father that if he read the contract carefully he would see that he could not consistently sell other goods. In selling the goods of the American Tobacco Company to retailers his firm did not fix the retail price. His was the only firm he knew of that had a contract with the American Tobacco Company not to sell the company's goods below price and not to deal with firms wishing other cigarettes.

There was some dispute during the examination of Mr. Park between the prosecution and defence as to how far the contract should speak for itself, when Mr. Choate said that they had made a contract, and if it was a crime they would stand by it. They were satisfied to stand or fall by that contract.

Before Mr. Park was excused, the district attorney wanted to know if the defence would produce Mr. Butler, if required, for the purpose of identification. The defence objected, and after some wrangling the district attorney applied to Judge Fitzgerald for a bench warrant for Mr. Butler. After some further argument the defence promised to produce Mr. Butler at the afternoon session of the court.

Robert C. Brown, manager of the Owl Cigar Company, testified that in October, 1894, he had begun to handle a brand of cigarettes made by the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company. Previous to that he signed the consignment contract of the American Tobacco Company. Shortly after he began handling the opposition brand he telephoned an order to the American Tobacco Company. He was notified of some suspension in the filling of his orders. The next day an agent of the American Tobacco Company, who said his name was Dunstable, called and told Mr. Brown that the American Tobacco Company could fill no more orders for him. Mr. Brown called at the office of the American Tobacco Company and had an interview with a representative of the company, who assured his customer that there would be no further trouble; that his orders would be promptly filled thereafter. All that was necessary for him to do was to "remain loyal to the American Tobacco Company."

Daniel Dressler, a tobacco jobber of Brooklyn, testified that he had called upon Mr. Butler and was told that if he wanted to handle American Tobacco Company's goods he would have to cease handling an outside brand.

Dressler asked Butler what he would do with his stock, and Butler told him: "Throw it in the river if you like."

Later, Dressler testified that Mr. Butler called upon him and made an offer for his supply of the independent brand which he was carrying.

Court adjourned until Friday. The proceedings to day were greatly disturbed by the noise of the tearing down of the Tombs prison.

CUBAN WAR NEWS.

A Body of Spanish Troops Annihilated by the Insurgents—Reports of the Successful Landing of an Expedition in Aid of the Cubans.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, June 16.—A large force under General Quintin Bandera succeeded in destroying a body of Spanish near Sabana. General Bandera placed his men in ambush and then instructed five scouts to approach a fort where the Spaniards were barricaded. The Spaniards sallied from the fort in pursuit of the scouts, who cunningly fell back, leading their pursuers into the heart of Bandera's ambush. A hot fight ensued, first with musketry, but finally hand-to-hand. All of General Bandera's men were negroes armed with machetes. Ten of the insurgents were killed and the entire pursuing party of the Spaniards.

At Alguiza, a town of 3,000 souls, 178 persons died last month from hunger and destitution.

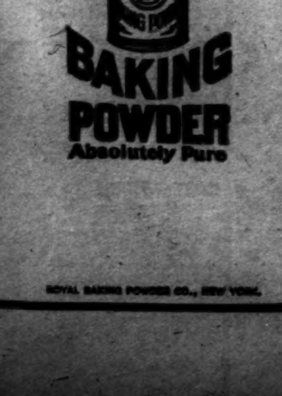
Joaquin Vargas, an American citizen, has been arrested at Remedios. He has retained Jose Pando as his counsel, and the latter will make a protest if the authorities proceed to try Vargas by court martial.

It is reported from Remedios that Fancho Carillo has directed that the insurgent leader Fanteya, a mulatto, be court martialed and shot.

From Jaruco come reports of the successful landing of an expedition.

General Rebillot, of Paris, France, who is 75 years of age fought a duel with swords yesterday with M. Camillio de St Croix, the author of an article on the part taken by the General in the coup d'etat of December 5 1851. General Rebillot was wounded above the eye.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WORK ON THE TARIFF.

RAPID PROGRESS MADE BY THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

The Agricultural Schedule Disposed Of—A Prohibitory Duty on Foreign Oranges and Lemons—Strong But Unavailing Opposition to the Rate on Salt.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senate made rapid work on the Tariff bill to-day. There were no long speeches and the debate was of a snappy character, which at times enlivened, but did not delay the serious work on the bill. Thirteen pages were disposed of, carrying the Senate through the agricultural schedule and up to schedule H, relating to spirits, wines, etc. During the day the paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruit and nuts, meat products and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. The Finance Committee composed many changes, in the main advancing rates somewhat over those heretofore reported. The committee was sustained on every vote, although a contest was made on almost every paragraph.

Mr. Vest's motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected—Yeas, 24; nays, 31.

The important paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over at the suggestion of Senator Allison, who expressed the hope that this duty on tea might be dispensed with.

The first contest of the day was over condensed milk. Senator Jones moved to make the rate 20 per cent. ad valorem, which was lost.

Senator Vest moved to put cabbages on the free list. Lost.

In the paragraph on eggs, not otherwise provided for, Senator Vest moved to reduce the rate from five cents to three cents per dozen. Rejected.

In the paragraph on hay Senator Allison withdrew the committee amendment, leaving the rate of $4 per ton.

Senator Pettus of Alabama gave notice of an amendment to the sugar schedule, making unlawful the importation of sugar by any trust or combination formed in restraint of trade or to increase the price of sugar.

The amendment provides that such sugar when imported shall be forfeited to the government and that the Attorney General shall take steps to enforce this forfeiture.

On potatoes, Senator Allison withdrew the committee amendment of 30 cents per bushel, leaving the House rate of 25 cents per bushel.

Fruits and nuts were taken up. For the paragraph relating to oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit and pomelos, the committee had substituted the rate of one cent per pound for the House rate of ¼ per cent. on the fruit and 30 per cent. ad valorem on the boxes, etc. The paragraph caused some discussion.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, argued that the measurement of fruit by weight was unwise.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, presented a statement showing that the proposed rate would be prohibitory on foreign oranges, lemons etc.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, characterized this as a wanton and cruel tax on the poorer people of the country, showing the devastating effects of protection carried to the extreme. These rates, he declared, were devised solely for a greedy and selfish interest. The consumer, including the fever stricken hospital patient, had been forgotten. The increase was more than 400 per cent. on the present law and more than 200 per cent. over the McKinley law.

Senator Perkins, of California, championed the interests of the citrous fruit growers of California. He said that the price of foreign lemons was put up when there was a serious need of them in the hospitals. Much of this class of fruit brought disease and had to be condemned by the authorities.

Senator White, of California, also supported the proposed rates differing with his Democratic associates in their statement that the duty would be excessive.

The paragraph was then agreed to as reported.

Pineapples went over at the request of Senator Quay.

On almonds, the rates were changed on motion of Senator Allison to three cents per pound on unshelled almonds and six cents on shelled almonds. Filberts and walnuts was agreed to as reported; also peanuts and nuts of all kinds not specially provided for.

Paragraph 283, fixing the rate on salt in bags at 12 cents per 100 pounds and in bulk 8 cents per 100 pounds, occasioned strong opposition.

Senator Vest said free salt, free lumber, free wool and the income tax were the features which reconciled him to the Wilson bill. Salt was one of the great preservatives of nature, like the air and water, and yet an excessive duty was to be placed on it.

Senator Vest moved to strike out the entire salt paragraph, with a view to placing salt on the free list. Disagreed to—yeas 24, nays 31. Senator McEnery voted in the negative with the Republicans.

Senator Mills, of Texas, gave notice of an amendment to the bill, providing that only 75 per cent. of the duties shall be levied against countries whose mints are open to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The bill was laid aside at 5 o'clock, and a message from the President was announced.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, immediately secured an executive session.

At 5 35 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, Nominated by President McKinley.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President to-day nominated Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, to be Minister to Spain. Mr. Woodford is an old friend of Senator Platt, and the two have been on intimate terms since they were colleagues in Congress a score of years ago. The incident in the early eighties, when Mr. Woodford refused to support for Governor, Judge Folger, later Secretary of the Treasury, saying he would not support a Republican nominated on a "forged telegram," put him at odds with the Republicans of the State for some years, but he finally went back into the fold. Senator Platt vigorously urged him for a Cabinet position, trying to have him made Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Woodford has made a fortune in his law practice and Republican friends to-day spoke of him as a natural diplomat. His nomination has been foreshadowed in gossip about the office for some weeks, but the decision to appoint him was not reached until to-day. The Cabinet talked the matter over yesterday and the President referred to several persons suggested for the post, and intimated that the preference was with Woodford. The question was brought up again to day and late this afternoon Secretary Bliss was called to the White House and shortly after the nomination was sent to the Senate. Mr. Woodford has been summoned here and will arrive to-morrow, when he will have a talk with the President. There is excellent authority for the statement that Mr. Woodford will accept.

SPRING MEDICINE is a necessity which Hood's Sarsaparilla grandly supplies. It purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus gives tone and strength to the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills.

THE TREATY SIGNED

FOR ANNEXATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Formal Protest to the Annexation Made by the Japanese Government—Treaty Sent to the Senate With a Message by the President—Opposition to Its Ratification Developed But No Action Taken.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands reached the Senate chamber at 5 o'clock to-day. The Senate at once went into executive session and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty and the treaty itself, were read to the Senate. They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of Senators who will bitterly oppose the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery, Pettigrew and McEnery.

As soon as the reading of the documents were completed, Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the message and the treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion and under the rules a single objection carried the motion over until to morrow.

Senator Davis gave notice that at the next executive session he would press the motion for publication, as all the essential facts and an almost verbatim copy of the treaty had been published in the press of the country.

There was some discussion as to when the treaty might be considered, and Senator White asked if it was the intention to push it at this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California Senator said: "I desire to announce that I am prepared to stay here all summer to prevent the ratification of the treaty, which I consider a very bad proposition."

"I'll join you," said Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota.

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the islands, and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grew more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, said the President, the predominance of the United States had been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in closer relations, and those relations had grown more firm by succeeding years. At the time the tripartite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States because this Government held that there already existed relations between Hawaii and the United States which placed the islands under the especial care of this country, and that this Government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii.

The President called attention to the fact that a legitimate and existing government of Hawaii offered to annex the islands to the United States in 1851, but on account of what was deemed best policy the annexation was not accepted by this country. He stated that the United States virtually exercised a protectorate over the islands since the first American mission, and guaranteed the autonomy of the government of the group. The islands had been largely settled by our own people, and our people were now interested in them. American interests predominated, and we had grown to consider them under our own protection. The present treaty was in the light of a consummation of what had practically been in existence for years.

Referring to the treaty negotiated under the Harrison administration, President McKinley said that the failure to accept the proffer of annexation of 1893, while not a subject of congratulation, was not wholly without its value, as it had demonstrated that the existing government could now maintain itself, and no question could be raised of the authority of the present government to negotiate the present treaty, or of its right to yield the sovereignty of the islands.

The annexation of the islands, said the President, and making them a part of the United States, was in accordance with the established policy of this country.

The treaty was signed at 9 30 o'clock this morning at the State Department by Secretary Sherman, for the United States, and Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinney for the Hawaiian Government.

The Hawaiian representatives had brought with them a gold pen in a plain holder, and at their request this was used for all of the signatures. Secretary Sherman signed first the copy intended to be held here, while Minister Hatch signed first the Hawaiian copy of the treaty, his fellow commissioners coming next in order, Mr. Thurston first, followed by Mr. Kinney. The treaties were sealed by Assistant Secretary Cridler with a private seal carried on his watch chain, the copies were handed to their respective custodians, and the treaty was made as far as the executive branch of the government could effect it. There was a general exchange of congratulations between the parties to the ceremony and after a photograph had been taken of the Commissioners the ceremony was ended.

Before the final signature of the document, the Secretary of State was presented with a formal protest by the Japanese Government, through its legation here, against the consummation of the agreement. The protest is understood to be based on a proposition that the special treaties now existing between Japan and Hawaii, under which the Japanese enjoy advantages, will be affected injuriously by complete annexation.

The treaty proved to be a simple document of six articles based in its essential details upon the treaty negotiated by Hon. John W. Foster during the administration of President Harrison. The islands are ceded practically without conditions, leaving the United States to pursue its own course with reference to their management. The first article reads as follows:

"The Government of the Hawaiian islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolute and without reserve to the United States forever, all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which, as an independent nation, it is now possessed; and henceforth said Hawaiian islands shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States."

The Hawaiian government cedes to the United States the absolute ownership of all the public lands, public buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications, military and naval equipments and all other government property. It is specifically provided, however, that the existing land laws of the United States shall not apply to the public lands of Hawaii, but that special laws shall be made from time to time for their disposition, the proceeds of any sales of these lands to be applied to educational purposes in the islands.

The islands are for the present to constitute a territory of the United States, their local laws remaining in force until new ones are enacted. A local legislature is provided for, but the veto power is vested entirely in the President of the United States. A commission of five persons, consisting of three Americans and two Hawaiians, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, is provided for the purpose of formulating the mode of government for the islands.

The treaties of the United States with other countries are substituted for the treaties of Hawaii with the same countries in controlling the international relations of the islands. Further immigration of Chinese laborers to the islands is prohibited and the laws restricting Chinese immigration to the United States are made to apply to the prevention of Chinese removing from Hawaii to this country.

This country agrees to assume the debt of the island republic to the extent of $4,000,000.

Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is a very ardent annexationist and the treaty in his hands will be pushed with vigor. While he will not attempt to have it considered if it interferes with the Tariff bill, which has the right of way over everything now, he will have early action in committee, so that the treaty will be taken up whenever opportunity offers.

While there is a very large sentiment in favor of ratification, it will be necessary to convince a number of Senators, whose votes are necessary, that the treaty is a proper measure, as these Senators are among the doubtful men in the Senate who have taken no stand either for or against the measure. Friends of the treaty say that the attitude of Japan and the comments of the English press will have a tendency to create an American sentiment in favor of ratification. Senator Chilton of Texas says he is opposed to annexation of Hawaii if it is to become a State. He presents a proposition that in case of annexation Hawaii should be divided into counties and made a part of Oregon or Washington, so that no political party can at some future time in some exigency admit the islands as a State and secure two United States Senators. Senator Wilson said he would be glad to have Hawaii added to Washington.

Senators Bacon and Clay, and some others who are not inclined to oppose ratification, say that they think there should be no hasty action. While not declaring themselves in favor of the treaty they say they wish to give it careful consideration.

Quite a number of Democratic Senators are believed to favor ratification. Among those who are said to be actually in favor of the treaty or lean that way are Senators Morgan, Turpie, Daniel, Rawlins, Cockrell, Roach, and McLaurin.

The Populists are pretty generally supposed to be in favor of ratification, although no expression has been heard from Senator Allen.

Senators White, of California, and Caffery, of Louisiana, are considered among the most vigorous opponents of ratification, and it is believed that Senators Gray and Mills, of the Foreign Relations Committee, also will oppose ratification. It is regarded as utterly impossible to make anything like an accurate estimate of the strength of either the annexationists or the opponents at present. The fact that there is such a strong feeling among some Senators that any action should be postponed until the next session, prevents making any estimate of the vote in the Senate.

A MISSOURI TRAGEDY.

A Wealthy Tennesseean Lured to His Probable Death and Robbed of a Large Amount of Money.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—C. D. Collins, a wealthy Tennesseean, was lured to his probable death Tuesday night by a man he had known since boyhood, and with whom he has been on terms of intimate friendship for six years. His assailant is Martin Easley, of Memphis, whose father, Colonel Enoch Ensley, was one of the most prominent mine owners and planters of the South.

Easley induced his companion to visit Meramec Highlands, a Summer resort, fifteen miles from here. On the plea of illness he led him to a clump of bushes about seventy-five yards from the hotel. There stepping behind his victim he dealt him blow after blow on the head with a hammer he had purchased, presumably for the purpose of committing the murder.

When the pounding had reduced Collins to a state of insensibility, Easley stooped over the prostrate body and tore from a vest pocket a roll of bills that amounted to $6 000. He started up the hill and passed the money to an accomplice who is believed to have escaped on a trolley car. Then the would be murderer ran down the path leading to the Meramec river.

Two men saw the assault and the robber and witnessed the transfer of the money and the escape of the principal and his accomplice. Charles Falter, a baker, employed at the inn, and a gardener who had been engaged about the grounds a fortnight, were the witnesses. They ran to the inn and notified night watchman Busch and told him the story. Collins was removed to Kirkwood, where a physician dressed his wounds. Easley, when arrested, protested his innocence, claiming that he, too, had been assaulted. All this occurred about midnight. At 3 o'clock this morning two deputy sheriffs from Clayton, the county seat, arrived at Meramec Highlands. They searched the grounds for a weapon and discovered a hammer covered with blood. On Easley was found $600, which at first was supposed to be part of the stolen money. At daybreak Easley was driven to Kirkwood and identified by Collins as his assailant.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

Shocks at Many Places, Especially Violent in the Town of San Marcos.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEXICO CITY, June 16.—Between ten and eleven o'clock last night earthquake shocks were felt in this city and all Southern Mexico from Acapulco to Vera Cruz. They were especially violent in the town of San Marcos, State of Puasta, where the shocks were both vertical and horizontal, and accompanied by subterranean rumblings. The movement was thirty five seconds, followed later by another shock, lasting ten seconds.

Acapulco reports a shock both vertical and horizontal, preceded by loud noises underground. Curiously enough the movement was experienced across the whole country at about the same time, the hour reported differing only a few seconds. No damage is noted, but there is considerable alarm.

Afternoon telegrams from Tehuantepec indicate a continuation of the shocks, and the inhabitants who have not fled are living in tents in the open air. The arrival of the scientific commission is anxiously awaited.

The town of Fechimilio, near the city of Oaxaca, was inundated suddenly, several persons being drowned. Rains are very heavy in that region.

Roland Israel Gidon Barnett, a money broker of Montreal, claims that he is a brother of the late Barney Barnato, and will lay claim to part of the latter's estate.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Comment of the British Press on the Annexation Treaty.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 17.—Most of the morning papers contain editorials on the proposed annexation of Hawaii. The *Times* says:

"The United States Government has made a new departure from its historical policy. The action of Japan is hardly likely to retard the Senate's speedy acceptance of the treaty, for the Senate at the present time will not pay much deference to the feelings of the country. Such an acquisition of foreign dependencies will bring of necessity a new and serious foreign policy, which cannot in all cases be determined by an unlimited application of Monroeism. Will America pursue the colonizing course upon which she has now entered? President McKinley tries hard to represent the case as wholly exceptional, but the forces tending in an opposite direction are very strong."

The *Standard* says: "The event will be a severe check to the Japanese notion that the Pacific islands are their ultimate heritage, and it would be a gracious act on the part of the United States to allow Japan's treaty rights to continue. Anyway, it is scarcely likely that Japan's protest can be made effective. Even the United States would have thought twice before fighting had the Japanese seized Hawaii. The natives will be better off under the American government than before. Without doubt the Americans will soon build a fleet to protect their colony."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "No political complications are likely to ensue, but it is for the Americans to square annexation with the Monroe doctrine. England's interest in the event is only sentimental."

The *Morning Post* says: "President McKinley should be satisfied to shelve the matter, now he has brought it before the public. Japan is not likely to consent without a struggle. England will require a *quid pro quo*, and the affair will scarcely escape the notice of the Australians."

The *Daily News* admits that the United States has a superior claim, and expects that the Japanese protest will be merely diplomatic.

ANOTHER PARIS SENSATION.

A Bomb Explosion That Did Some Injury to the Strasburg Statue.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, June 16.—A bomb was exploded this afternoon in front of the Strasburg statue on the Place d'la Concorde. The explosion did some injury to the balustrade of the statue, and the immediate locality was strewn with scrap iron as far as the wall of the Tuileries.

The infernal machine appears to have been some sort of iron pot, parts of which were picked up by the police at least one hundred yards from the statue.

The police found blood spots on the ground near the statue, and have descriptions of two men who were seen fleeing from the vicinity of the statue immediately after the explosion. Up to midnight there have been no arrests.

MASTER MECHANICS.

Yesterday's Session of the Association Devoted to Technical Discussion.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA, June 16.—The second day's session of the Master Mechanics' Association was called to order at Old Point Comfort at 9.30 o'clock this morning, the attendance being very small. The day was devoted wholly to technical discussion.

E F. Moore, mechanical engineer of the Railroad Commission of Michigan, was elected an associate member.

The convention adjourned at 3 p. m. until to morrow at 9 a. m.

The annual ball is being held in the Chamberlin hotel this evening.

WARM WIRELETS.

The degree of LL. D., was conferred upon ex-President Cleveland by Princeton University yesterday.

John W. Foster, the United States seal commissioner, started from St Petersburg for London yesterday. It is understood that his mission has been successfully accomplished.

A telegram from Cheraw, S. C., says: "Cheraw's manufacturing district is on fire, and Cheraw machine works, Cheraw knitting mills and Finlayson's hosiery mills will probably be totally destroyed. Insurance partial. Loss $80,000."

The decomposing body of a burglar shot by Henry H. Barber, Minneapolis, three weeks ago has been found in a vacant lot near Barber's house. These words were found scribbled in a memorandum book: "My name is Frank Reed. My home is in Jacksonville, Fla."

North Carolina fourth class postmasters were appointed yesterday as follows: Almond, J. R Crisp; Bostic, A. L. Smart; Dillingham, M. M. Riddle; Dysortville, Katie Taylor. Graenless, M. A. Williams; Palm, M. E. Bennett; Webster, W. C. Tomkins.

Reports that all of the buildings at Shillong, India, have been destroyed by earthquake, are confirmed. Mr. McCabe, the British resident deputy commissioner, was killed by a falling house and the English ladies and children are suffering intensely from exposure. The towns of Sylhet and Cherrabunji were levelled to the ground and whole villages subsided.

A Good Lacquer.

It is often the case that one finds it convenient to have at hand a first class lacquer with which to coat instruments, ornaments or other articles, to add either to their durability or finish. The following recipe will be found reliable and not specially expensive: One pint of best rectified alcohol, two drams each of saffron and Spanish annotto, one ounce of ground tumeric. Put these ingredients together and place them where there is a moderate heat. Leave them for several days, shaking them occasionally. When nearly dissolved, add three ounces of the best seed lac in rough powder. Let this stand until the lac is all dissolved, shaking it frequently. If the color is to be a bright yellow, use less annotto; if a deep orange, use more. Put the mixture on while warm. Apply with a brush as one would use paint. The number of coats depends entirely upon the article and the purpose for which it is used. For blue lacquer add prussian or aniline blue to white shellac varnish made very thin. In making lacquer take great care not to use too much seed lac, as the mixture is likely to dry unevenly or in streaks.—Exchange.

The Sensible Sickroom.

As soon as there is a fear that an illness will last more than two or three days turn all unnecessary things out of the room. This does not mean pictures and a few ornaments which make the room more bright and cheerful, but any furniture impeding the quick, quiet movements of the nurse, clothes hanging on pegs, ornaments which can possibly be knocked down, and, above all, any boxes or parcels which may be stored out of sight beneath the bed.

The bed should be drawn away from the wall, as a free passage of air all round it is important. See that the blind is in such order that it will work easily and quietly, and carefully oil the hinges of the door should they have any tendency to creak.

All the furniture needed are a small table near the patient's head, a washstand, a chair for the nurse, which should not be a rocker or "singing" wicker one, and a screen. The last named article is more useful than any other adjunct of the sickroom—for screening off light and so forth. Should there be a clock in the room it should be a noiseless ticker. A watch hanging on the wall is best.—St. Louis Republic.

A HEROIC HISTORY.

The Stormy Career of the Little Island of Crete.

There are not many islands with a more stormy or more heroic history than that of Crete. In remote antiquity it was the redoubtable "isle of one hundred cities," and had an illustrious line of kings, among who were Rhadamanthus, Minos and Idomeneus. The last named led a fleet of 80 ships to assist in the conquest of Troy and was the last of what we may call the legendary kings. After him a gap of several centuries occurs, and when the record is resumed it is no longer fable, but authentic history.

At the time of the Persian invasion of Greece the island was populous and prosperous. It was divided into several independent republics, which, like those of peninsular Hellas, were not always in peace and friendship with each other. They kept free from foreign wars, however, except as they voluntarily furnished mercenary troops to whichever side would pay the best for them. This was done in both the Persian and Pelloponnesian wars, when the Cretan archers were as noted and as dreaded as those of merry England in later days.

The prowess of the ancient Cretans and their insular position kept them free from invasion down almost to the Christian era. While the eagles of Rome "flapped wide wings in fiery flight" over nearly all else of the known world that island retained its independence. Indeed it was only through intestine quarrels that it was at last subdued. Some 70 years before the Christian era Rome took advantage of the prevailing discord in Crete to invade the island, on the pretext that the Cretans had given aid and comfort to Mithridates and had ill treated some Roman soldiers. The first army was repulsed and almost annihilated by the Cretans.

But Rome was determined to achieve the conquest if it took the whole power of her empire. Army after army was sent, and after three years of desperate fighting Rome prevailed. For the first time in her history Crete became, in 68 B. C., subject to an alien master. From that day to the present, for more than 1900 years, she has been a conquered province, never once regaining the independence so long maintained and so reluctantly relinquished.—New York Tribune.

A TERRIER'S REVENGE.

Summoned His Faithful Friend and Obtained Satisfaction.

This dog story was told to a reporter by a lady who vouches for its accuracy. Remarkable as it is, she affirms that it is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth:

An up the state family had two dogs—a bulldog and a black and tan—between which there existed every evidence of deep friendship. The family went into the country one summer some 16 miles from home. They took the black and tan with them, but left his companion at home. They had not been established in their summer quarters more than a few days before the small dog had managed to pick a quarrel with a neighbor's bulldog, in which the black and tan got much the worse of the argument, so much so that when he disappeared after the battle his owners were much worried. They searched high and low, but no trace of that small dog could be found.

The next morning there was seen coming up the road side by side the black and tan and his faithful companion, the bulldog, from home. The two marched straight past the hotel where the family were staying and halted in front of the home of the black and tan's enemy. In some unknown manner the country bulldog was summoned, and immediately his city contemporary fell upon him. The struggle was severe and prolonged, but the issue was never in doubt. The country bulldog was completely conquered and retired in as good order as possible under the circumstances. The victor, once his task completed, wheeled about and without a stop retraced the 16 miles to home. The black and tan crawled into the hotel with every indication of complete satisfaction on his diminutive countenance.—New York Mail and Express.

He Knew Where to Go.

The Boston Traveler recounts a funny incident which took place in superior court in that city in the trial of one Bebro. A witness, after telling some of Bebro's alleged faults, went on to recount an unpleasant experience he had with the accused a few weeks before the matter got into court.

"I called at his office," said the witness, "to try to compel him to return the money he secured from me by false representation. He ordered me from his office, and as I didn't care to be assaulted I concluded to obey him. As I was going out he told me to go to"—

"And in consequence of what he told you to do, what did you do?" inquired Assistant District Attorney Sughrue.

"Went straight to police headquarters," replied the witness.

It is needless to add that the solemnity of the court was disturbed for the next five minutes.

Love.

"Treddle's an awful fool, ain't he?"

"He's in love, you know."

"What has that to do with his being a fool?"

"Don't you know the definition of love? 'Two souls with but a single thought,' etc."

"Well?"

"That allows Treddle just half a thought, you see."—New York Sun.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found, Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

1,000 thousand yards of Linen Suiting just arrived. A park drive in Checked and Striped Dimity; also Valenciennes, Edgings and Embroideries, at J. J. Shepard, 18 Market street. je 16 tf

Watermelons—Another car load of those fine delicious Watermelons for sale to morrow at the spur track on Dock street. A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. je 15 tf

For Sale—The Cottage on Carolina Beach known as the Castle, Six rooms. Cost over $1,000. Will be sold cheap. D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. je 11 tf

Watermelons—Received this a. m. car load Melons. Will be closed out at wholesale and retail foot of Dock street. W. J. Kirkham & Co. je 10 tf

Prices to suit the hard times. Fine Candies, Ice Cream and Fresh Fruits can be had at Andrew Mavronichols', 708 North Fourth street. Orders left Saturday for Ice Cream delivered Sunday. Bell 'Phone 368. my 30 tf

For Sale—One small hand Job Press, size 5¼x7½. Brand new. Write or call for particulars. Wilmington Stamp Works, 13 Princess street. my 28 tf

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, No 5 South Water street, solicits consignments of all kinds of produce. Beef Cattle, Milch Cows and Mutton a specialty. my 15 tf

Ladies drop me a Postal to 905 Princess street, I will come to your residence and see if your Sewing Machine needs any repairs. Furniture repaired also. 18 years experience. J. B. Farrar. my 11 3m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed food for horses and cattle. Jas. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 13 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. [illegible]

Mica.

For industrial uses the various kinds of commercial mica have of late come into surprisingly extensive demand, far beyond what is supposed by those familiar only with its long time insertion in stove fronts. The three principal varieties employed are the muscovite or white mica, the phlogopite or amber mica and the biotite or black mica. The first occurs in greatest quantities in granites and gneiss and is much used for stove panels, for which purpose it must be clear and free from spots, the best being of a ruby wine color when it blocks, the white color coming next in value. Phlogopite is used for electrical purposes and should be smooth, free from wrinkles and crevices; must split easily, also be very flexible and able to stand a high temperature without disintegrating, while dark spots lessen its value. Waste mica is ground and used as a lubricant for heavy bearings, in certain insulating compounds, for decorating wall papers, etc., and as a fertilizer. Scrap mica, another feature of the trade, is made up into large sheets by a process well known to the trade.—New York Sun.

Attention!

Sportsmen AND Tourists!

—THE—

Seaboard Air Line

Reaches All the Famous

Hunting and Fishing Grounds

—OF—

Virginia and the Carolinas.

Commencing June 1st.

Summer Tourist Tickets On Sale at all Stations.
Stop Over Privileges Allowed All Tourists.

Sportsmen's Bicycles Carried Free.

SOLID PULLMAN VESTIBULED LIMITED —TRAINS—

Train Service Unequalled.

NO EXTRA FARES.

E. St. John, V. P. and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager. T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.
je 1 tf

We call special attention to our pretty White Kid Opera Slippers, with Beaded Satin Bows for Ladies at $1, usually sold at $1 25. Many other kinds of Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants' Shoes on hand and arriving, as well as Gents' Low Shoes; that to be appreciated must all be seen. Remember we extend the invitation to everybody to look in our window, examine our stock and buy and wear our SHOES.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. je 6 tf

GRAIN.

1,000 Bushels Best Corn.
1,100 Bushels Best Meal.
900 Bushels Feed Oats.
850 Bales Hay.
200 Bags Grits.
400 Kegs Nails.
200 Boxes Soda
700 Dozen Lemons.

W. B. COOPER,
je 13 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

Nutt and Mulberry streets.
ap 10 D&W tf

Wanted,

5,000 Pounds WOOL.
3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.

Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
my 23 tf

A Palace in the Mountains.

"For beauty of architecture and elegance of equipment 'The Alleghany,' at Goshen Bridge, Va., has not a rival among the summer resort hotels of America. Located in the heart of the Alleghanies, where the climate is always cool and invigorating, amidst scenery of wondrous beauty, its advantages as a summer home are unequaled."
Sulphur, Alum and Chalybeate Waters.
je 13 3m J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Trust Company of New York
against
Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company.

WHEREAS, On the 30th day of May, 1897, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, a decree was made in the above entitled suit by the Honorable Charles B. Simonton, Circuit Judge, foreclosing the mortgages of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company and the East Carolina Land and Railway Company, now consolidated into the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company, the defendant therein, said mortgages being mentioned and described in said complainants' bill of complaint; and

WHEREAS, It is therein ordered, adjudged and decreed that all the corporate property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company in the State of North Carolina, now operated as one continuous line from the city of Wilmington to Newbern, in said State, and all its estates, right, title, interest and equity of redemption therein; that is to say, all of its railroads now constructed and in operation extending from Wilmington to Newbern in the said State of North Carolina, and yet to be constructed, including extensions, branches, curves and side tracks, and including rights of way, road bed, superstructures, iron, steel, rails, ties, splices, chairs, bolts, nuts, spikes, all land and depot grounds, station houses and depots viaducts, water-tanks, bridges, timber, material and property purchased or to be purchased or owned by it, for the construction, equipment or operation of said road, all machine shops, tools, implements and personal property used therein or upon or along said railroad or at its stations; all engines, tenders, machinery and all kinds of rolling stock, whether now owned or hereafter purchased by said railroad company, and all other property of the said company now owned or hereafter to be acquired, and all its rights or privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and incomes of said railroad and property, and all franchises and rights of said railroad company, and all property and rights acquired or hereafter to be acquired by virtue and under authority thereof, be sold under the direction of Alfred M. Waddell, the undersigned Master Commissioner, and the proceeds of said sale applied to the satisfaction of said judgment, interest and costs, except such as is otherwise provided for in said decree; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Master Commissioner shall sell said property for cash, or for cash and bonds, as an entirety; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that notice of the time, place and terms of said sale be given by said Master Commissioner by advertising the same at least five times a week for four consecutive weeks preceding the day of sale, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern, in the State of North Carolina, and also in the "Manufacturers' Record" of Baltimore, Maryland, and that the said sale shall be at public auction in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county at the time and place as said Master Commissioner shall in said notices of said sale appoint; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Master Commissioner shall receive no bid at said sale for a less sum than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and no bid from any person who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge five per cent. of the amount of such bid in cash or twenty-five thousand dollars in the bonds secured by either of the mortgages described in said complainants' bill of complaint, and in case the said property and premises are sold, the purchaser thereof shall forthwith deposit with said Master Commissioner the sum of five thousand dollars to be deposited in the Registry of this Court, subject to the order of this Court in this cause and the deposit so received from the said bidder to be applied on the purchase price; the balance of the purchase price may be either paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy the same in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering bonds secured by the said mortgages of January 12th, 1891, made by the said Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company and the East Carolina Land and Railway Company, and over-due coupons belonging thereto, at such price or value as would be equivalent to the distributive amount that the holders of said bonds would be entitled to receive in case the entire amount was paid in cash. For more particularity both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale, reference is made to the decree of foreclosure entered in the above suit.

NOW THEREFORE, Public notice is hereby given that I, Alfred M. Waddell, Master Commissioner, in pursuance of the provisions of said decree, will, on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., of that day, in the city of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county, in said city, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in accordance with the terms and conditions of said decree, the above described railroad of the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company and all the property, lands and premises appertaining thereto, the proceeds to be applied as is by said decree provided and directed.

A. FRED M. WADDELL,
Master Commissioner, United States Circuit Court Eastern District of North Carolina.

Stetson, Tracy, Jennings and Russell, New York; Jno. D. Bellamy, Wilmington, N. C., Solicitors for Complainant.
je 16 4w wed thr fri sat sun

Big Reduction

—IN—

Toilet SOAPS

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

N. B. Cor. Front and Market Sts.
je 6 tf

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY'S

Directory of Wilmington, 1897.

Containing a general business and street directory.

Price $3.00.

For sale by C. W. Yates & Co.

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY,
Owners and Publishers,
my 21 tf Richmond, Va.

NEW CROP

Molasses.

Our Own Importation From

WEST INDIES.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Price Low.

WORTH & WORTH.
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To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina,

"Truth"

ONLY TEN CENTS PER ANNUM.

To any non Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum, "Truth," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church, that is of the Catholic Church as it is, not as caricatured and misrepresented. Address, "TRUTH," Raleigh, N. C.
REV. THOS. F. PRICE, Manager.
my 9 tf D&W

It Touches the Spot

These Hot Days,

Strawberry Acid,

made from fresh ripe fruit, at the fountain of

JAMES D. NUTT,
je 5 tf The Druggist.